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THE GNAT AND THE CAMEL IN INDIA.

It is announced this morning that the Government of India has withdrawn the charge which it had preferred against Mr. CRAWFORD, one of the most notable members of the Anglo-Indian Civil Service, and every one will feel relieved to learn that the suspicions which led to his arrest are groundless. The case for the Government seemed sufficiently dubious to justify great reserve in dealing with the charge brought against him. The Inspector-General of Police who obtained the warrant on which Mr. CRAWFORD was arrested did so by declaring that a native had received money in order to induce Mr. CRAWFORD to favour certain persons, one of whom at least the said native had introduced to Mr. CRAWFORD, but whether or not the introduction had led to the anticipated result is not stated. When the charge was first made Mr. CRAWFORD is said to have lost his head under the influence of cerebral excitement, and attempted to escape. He was thereupon arrested, and sent for trial, bail for £7,000 being accepted for his surrender. Sixteen subordinate native officials were suspended, and eighty more were said to be implicated. As Mr. CRAWFORD had for thirty years held a leading place in the official hierarchy, the scandal of his arrest was almost as great as if the Dean of WESTMINSTER had been sent to the Old Bailey on a charge of peculation. The case came on for hearing on August 1, but at the request of the prosecution it was adjourned for fifteen days. Now the Government appears to have come to the conclusion that it has no case, and Mr. CRAWFORD is discharged, let us hope without a stain upon his character.

If the Government of India had in reality nothing more to justify its proceedings against Mr. CRAWFORD than the fact that a native with whom he was on terms of more or less intimacy converted that intimacy into a means of personal profit, it is difficult to frame a censure sufficiently severe of the precipitancy and violence of the action which has now been abandoned. On such a principle of action no one would be safe. There is Sir JOHN GORST, for instance, who last night congratulated the House of Commons that "corruption was now almost unknown in the advanced provinces," and who is generally recognized as being the India Office incarnate How does he know that none of the natives, or Englishmen for the matter of that, whose acquaintance he made during the lucrative visit which he paid to the Nizam's dominions, have not exploited the honour of being on speaking terms with the Under-Secretary for India? It would not be at all impossible to conceive that some iniquitous rascal who has spent his life in bleeding the exchequer of the Nizam might make Sir JOHN GORST'S acquaintance, and on the strength of a visiting card, or some such flimsy evidence, palm himself off as the intimate friend of the all-powerful Minister and receive money from suitors who wished to be introduced to Sir JOHN GORST. That such a thing has ever happened of course no one can say, but that it might happen to-morrow, either with Sir JOHN GORST or Lord CROSS or any one else who has made acquaintances among creatures like ABDUL HUK, is obvious. Yet how monstrous it would be to arrest Sir JOHN GORST on a criminal charge, and send him to Bow street, merely because some rascal with whom he had dined made money out of the credulity of native suitors by promising to use his influence to secure favours from Sir JOHN! Yet, unless there is something more behind, this is what the Government of India has done with Mr. CRAWFORD. It would be unjust in England it is doubly unjust in India, where the credulity of the natives affords a rich field for the operations of the trader upon their innocence. One of the most familiar of the stories with which Anglo-Indians amuse their guests describes the way in which an ex-lackey of the Royal household secured for years a steady supply of guineas from a native potentate by passing himself off as her Majesty's private secretary, and promising to use his influence with the QUEEN in order to secure the objects which his paymaster had at heart. Sir JOHN GORST perhaps may remember the story, and possibly has met the rogue who palmed off the pseudo-secretary upon the native prince. The fraud is said to have been effected by the judicious use of the Royal notepaper to which the lackey had access. To institute criminal proceedings against her Majesty on account of the bribes taken by the lackey would be on all fours with the prosecution of Mr. CRAWFORD because a native took money in order to induce Mr. CRAWFORD to favour certain persons, unless of course there is other information in the possession of the Government which is not before the public.

We are loath to censure Governments for too great severity in dealing with officials. Certainly with Lord CROSS'S whitewashing of the hero of the Cambay scandal still fresh in the memory, and while the disgraceful exploits of Mr. KIRKWOOD remind us of the licence allowed to discredited magistrates, it goes sorely against the grain to have to condemn the Administration for the one case in which they displayed severity. But to prosecute Mr. CRAWFORD when they take no steps to prosecute the men who "conveyed" £850,000 to their own use out of a million sterling capital of the Hyderabad-Deccan Mining Company seems very much like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. The public has not heard the last of that colossal theft. If honesty has not become a principle with which the India Office has nothing to do, the Government will stick at nothing, whether in the shape of *ex post facto* legislation or anything else, which may assist them in compelling the plunderers to disgorge their ill-gotten wealth. It is nothing less than an Imperial scandal that criminal proceedings cannot be at once instituted against all concerned in this gigantic fraud.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN SOLDIER.

SOME STORIES OF GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN.

It is usual to speak of Sheridan as a cavalry general. He would be more properly described as a great leader of mounted infantry. His cavalry were dismounted in action, except in some very rare instances; and the use of cavalry, as cavalry, in action he considered a foolish waste of men and material. Of artillery, as an assistance to great masses of cavalry in rapid movements, he had but a poor opinion. "When I needed guns in the Shenandoah raid," he once remarked, "I took them."

If phrenologists speak sooth, Sheridan's "bump of locality" must have been a large one. A tract of country, however wild, he had once ridden over remained for ever afterwards indelibly impressed upon his memory. In company with two of his staff, Colonels "Sandy" Forsythe and Schulyer Crosby, he in 1874 rode over a portion of the Yellowstone valley he had crossed in their company many years before. He had not forgotten a single landmark, and remembered every spot where the trail was intersected by a watercourse, as well as the direction in which the waters flowed.

I was in the Chicago Club a witness to the first meeting after the Civil War of "little Phil" and General John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who had been one of the staunchest defenders of "the lost cause." Both had taken an active part in the series of engagements that preceded the surrender of Lee at Appomatox, and had, on more than one occasion, been pitted against each other. "Do you remember," asked Sheridan, "when I came up with your brigade?"

"Yes," answered Breckenridge; "you had the whole of the Fifth Corps with you."

"Only a part of it," continued Sheridan; "the 150 men of my escort. I formed them in skirmish line on both sides of the 'pike' and began the action."

It was true. "Little Phil" had attacked a whole brigade with a handful of men. "I wish I had known it," was the Kentuckian's only comment.

No trait of "little Phil" was more loveable than his steadfast devotion to his old chief. When General Grant was a candidate for a third term before the Chicago Convention that nominated Garfield, a solitary ballot was cast for Sheridan. I was present, and saw "little Phil" advance to the front of the platform and declare that if any one had a vote to give him, it might be turned over to his old commander. Whether or not he was eligible for an office only open to those born under the stars and stripes must remain, with the exact place of his nativity, a mystery for ever. It was a matter widely discussed, not long ago, in the American newspapers, when the General was spoken of as a probable candidate for the Presidency. One likely to be well informed assured me that Sheridan was born neither in Ireland nor in America, but on the high seas, when his parents were on their way to the land where an heroic destiny awaited the little one.

In his domestic relations the General was extremely fortunate. The army in the United States is a clan by itself, and officers who marry often choose helpmates among the daughters of their comrades in arms. Sheridan was no exception to the rule. He led to the altar the charming

daughter of General Rucker, a well-known and popular officer of the regular army. Though an older man than his son-in-law, the latter outranked him. It was characteristic of "little Phil" that, once his mind made up to take "the plunge," he telegraphed to Rucker (then at a distant post) to join him at headquarters. Rucker came, wondering whether such a peremptory order would not be followed by a reprimand. He felt much relieved when he found that the Lieutenant-General only wished to ask him to become his father-in-law. The bride presented Sheridan in due time with a number of lovely children, among them two bouncing babies, always known among army people as "the Sheridan twins."

The General had one brother, Michael V. Sheridan, a colonel in the army, who served on the staff of his brother during, and ever since, the Civil War.

General Sheridan was short of stature, but his frame was firmly knit; he possessed herculean strength, and until very recently he successfully kept at bay the increasing adipose tissue that finally brought on the disease of the heart to which he at last succumbed. It was said of him that no man in the army was better able to stand fatigue, and he could keep the saddle for days and nights at a time without showing any sign of the strain upon him. Like Napoleon III., whom in figure he somewhat resembled, he appeared nowhere to greater advantage than on horseback. On two occasions I have seen him at the head of large bodies of troops, and on both it was remarked that he showed forth the finest rider in the line. On such occasions, whether the troops were in overcoats or not, he always wore the short cloak of the cavalry, that trailing over the horse's flanks, somewhat lessened the apparent rotundity of the little warrior's figure.

In undress uniform, with a frogged coat and a foraging cap worn a little on one side, he rather suggested a little French major of Chasseurs d'Afrique who had seen plenty of active service, an illusion rather heightened by the fact that he displayed the red riband of the French Legion of Honour, an Act of Congress having been passed in his favour allowing him to wear that much-coveted decoration. His hair, always worn short, was quite grey, as was the little bristly moustache and the short tuft on the chin. His complexion was as ruddy as the skin of an apple, and the little beady black eyes sparkled with intelligence, courage, and humour. He was a charming companion with his brother-officers as with civilians, and possessed the rare art of obtaining implicit obedience without unnecessary sternness. He was a great favourite, in spite of the ruggedness of his features, with the gentler sex; and owed this popularity, perhaps, to nothing so much as to his exquisitely toned and beautifully modulated voice, as clear and liquid as a bell. Idolized by all classes of his countrymen, his modesty was his most distinguishing characteristic. He detested ceremony, and met all demands on his attention with a manner at once simple and obliging. An obscure State legislator from the backwoods was delighted to find the great man so unaffected by his greatness. "He don't put on no airs," he afterwards remarked, "and, you see, if he wanted to, he might."

This simple tribute to the hero's great services is perhaps as convincing as the "storied urn" his fellow-citizens will surely place above his grave. The gallant steed that bore him on the famous occasion when he rode to turn the tide of battle at Winchester will not be led behind his coffin. Until the animal's death in Chicago, some years ago, the black charger led a life of pampered idleness in the General's stables. His worn-out iron shoes were in great demand among the fair ones of the Garden City, who used them for decorative purposes. If all those I have seen ascribed to him were really his, he was as well off in this respect as a popular clergyman is for slippers.

There has been some talk of the "high commands" held by Sheridan in the Indian country before the war. This is inexact. When the war broke out, he was simply a lieutenant of dragoons. His services on the plains since the war have been valuable, though his enemies have on several occasions reproached him with being unnecessarily severe. His troops stormed a village of the Plegan Indians during the war with that nation, and put its defenders to the sword. A number of squaws were killed, but officers present at the assault assured me that the women and half-grown lads fought quite as fiercely as the men, and disregarding all summons to surrender, were only destroyed after they had killed a number of the United States soldiers. One Western newspaper, however, edited by a personal enemy of Sheridan's, made great capital out of this incident, and for a long time only referred to the General as "Plegan Phil."

Like most of his race, he had a keen seen of humour, which, occasionally found vent in practical jokes. He was, like Custer, a great sportsman, and his hospitality was often claimed on the plains by young Englishmen or New Yorkers, anxious to "take a crack at the buffalo." Mr. Charles Osborne, for a number of years before his death Mr. Jay Gould's stockbroker, came out with a party of "dude" friends to the Yellowstone some years ago. Some of them boasted of what they would do if the camp were attacked by Indians. Sheridan gave them a little surprise in the shape of a mock night attack by a party of his own men disguised as redskins. After twenty minutes of tremendous firing (with blank cartridge), Osborne and his friends were with great difficulty induced to come out from beneath the army waggon, where they had been secreted, and finally allowed themselves to be convinced that the whole affair was "a joke of the General's."

During the last war between Germany and France the General was detailed to attend the German headquarters. He had an interview with the German Emperor one evening, and when asked by Prince Bismarck how he had enjoyed it, replied (he was always fond of a social glass) "that the evening had been a charming one, if a little dry." The Prince laughed, took the hint, and passing his arm through the General's, led him to his own tent where the dryness of the early part of the evening was forgotten over a bottle of champagne.

When the General was about to be married the Yankee reporters gave him no peace. One was indiscreet enough to penetrate into the General's beautiful Chicago home whither Phil intended to take the bride as soon as the knot was tied, and was found busy with his note book when the General unexpectedly returned. The scribe had been unfortunate enough to overturn a panoply of arms, and to break the hilt of one of the General's *sabres d'honneur*. The General called in a policeman, and the reporter went to prison, to be released after a few days. When the General was asked the next day what was being done to the man, he replied, "I don't know, but they are hustling him round, I'm told."

Though the feeling in that section has changed very much of late years, it must be confessed that for some time after the war the General was scarcely popular in the Southern States. Especially was this the case in New Orleans, where he had been military governor. On one occasion he received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination if he went to a certain place in the city. This did not prevent him and his brother Mike jumping on a horse car and going straight to the point indicated.

Sheridan was in Chicago during the great fire of 1871, and it is related of him that when it became necessary to blow up a church to check the progress of the flames he carried the keg of powder wrapped up in his overcoat into the burning building himself.

Nearly all the other American Generals have a flavour of politics clinging to their epaulettes. Sheridan was a soldier pure and simple. The question of his birthplace remains undecided, but both Ireland and America have reason to be proud of him.

THE MAJOR.

THE COMMERCIAL RIVALRY OF GERMANY.—IV.

(BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.)

WHEN I was in St. Petersburg General Annenkoff remarked to me that no two countries had more need of each other than England and Russia, or less risk of rivalry in the commercial world. It is different with Germany; over and over again I was told during my stay in St. Petersburg that the new development of German competition would sooner or later compel England to open her eyes to the fact that the German, instead of being her staunchest ally, is now her most formidable competitor. "In the last dozen years," said General Ignatieff, "Germany has taken a new departure. You have no longer to do with the old Germany, which was largely agricultural, free trading, and pacific. You are face to face with a new Germany, militant, aggressive, and colonizing, which confronts you in every market in Europe, in every continent in the old world and the new, and which is undermining your industrial and commercial supremacy. Germany aspires to be a great colonial and a great commercial Power. If she succeeds it will be at the expense of England. You will wake up too late to discover the truth of what I tell you." There is truth in what the Russians say. Russia can never compete with us in the foreign market. Russian colonization can never threaten our colonial empire. Russia has got enough land of her own for an infinite expansion. Germany has not. Russia besides is, after all, a mass of 120 millions of human beings, each one of whom is capable of consuming British manufactured goods, whereas Germany has welded its forty millions of Germans into a gigantic entity, which is directed in everything, both as to the goods it buys from abroad and the business it does with its neighbours, by the all-pervading activity of Prince Bismarck.

Englishmen who do not travel or who do not trade abroad have no idea of the strenuous fashion in which Prince Bismarck uses the power and the prestige of the German Empire to push the interests of all the Germans and German Jews who sell corn brandy, potato spirit, or shoddy cloth to the non-German-speaking world. In the Balkans every Austrian and every German Consul and Vice-Consul, I was told, is little better than a bagman for the Austrian and German firms, who are driving English trade out of the Principalities. But it is not only Consuls and Vice-Consuls who act as commercial travellers for German speculators. German Ministers, German Ambassadors, strain their influence to browbeat or to corrupt the Governments to which they are accredited to place orders which they have to dispose of with German rather than with English firms. To Englishmen this prostitution of diplomacy to the mere cadging after orders is very disreputable. Prince Bismarck does not see things in that light. If he can get a big order for Krupp by a judicious distribution of decorations among expectant ministerial underlings, or if he can oblige a group of financiers from Berlin or Frankfort by bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese Government for the concession of a loan, it seems to him quite right and proper. His finger is in everything He nobbles newspapers, pushes rivals out of the field in business, and rigs the market. No one imputes to Prince Bismarck for a moment any personally interested motive in all this. It is not for himself, but for his country, for the greater honour and glory and profit of Germany, that this is done. We have no

right to throw stones, although we are nowadays so virtuous. The Power which made the opium war, and which has opened so many markets at the cannon's mouth, has no right to play the Pharisee in reproving Prince Bismarck. All that I wish to insist upon is that whereas we have ceased to do that kind of thing, the Germans have just taken it up, and are carrying it out with characteristic thoroughness wherever they get an opportunity.

There is not a British Consul in any part of the world who will not tell you that it is the German who is our most formidable competitor. There are more German commercial travellers on the road in Finland than British tourists, and there is not a village in the Transvaal where you will not come across the trail of the ubiquitous Teuton bagman. They go wherever we go, and then if they can they shut us out from wherever they have got the upper hand. They crushed our mission stations in the Cameroons, and snapped up Northern New Guinea under our very noses. Their newspapers indignantly protest against any attempt on our part at self-defence. Poor little Servia affords a melancholy illustration of the extent to which a commercial policy of this uncompromising kind can be used to crush the independence of a State. It is rather odd, but it is by no means incredible, that the cruelty to which the unfortunate Queen Nathalie has been subjected would in all probability have been averted if the Servians had but established many years ago a great ham and bacon factory at Belgrade. The connection between pork-butchering and a Royal divorce is much closer than appears at first sight. Servia economically depends for its existence upon the export of its pigs. These pigs find their chief market in Austria-Hungary, and whenever the Belgrade politicians do not dance to the piping of Vienna the statesmen of the Empire-Kingdom discover that the Servian pigs suffer from some infectious or contagious disease which necessitates the immediate prohibition of their importation. The Servian, shut up with his swine, is starved into obedience, and thus King Milan is compelled to recognize Francis Joseph as his swineherd, for Servia is economically at the mercy of Austria. Against the slavish acceptance of the dependent position, Queen Nathalie, as a Russian, naturally revolted. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*, none of which need have flowed if a factory had existed which would have enabled the Servians to export their pigs in a shape to which even Austrian susceptibility could take no objection.

The art of making your right hand serve your left is carried to great lengths in Germany. An Austrian officer bitterly complained that all the sensational alarms of the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier were got up in the Berlin War Office in order to facilitate certain transactions on the Berlin Bourse. The result of these manœuvres, he said, bitterly, "is that Austrian securities are depressed far below their real value. The Germans buy them up at their lowest, and when they have made their purchases then Prince Bismarck reassures every one. Europe breathes freely, Austrian stock goes up with a bound, and the German Jews make their fortunes." This is exaggerated, no doubt, but it is idle to pretend that Prince Bismarck, who neglects no means of power, ignores the Stock Exchange in the preparation of the psychological moment. A judicious depreciation of certain stocks is as useful as the organized claque of the Reptile Press, and he has ways and means of rigging the market beyond those enjoyed by any other mortal. He can veto loans, create a panic, and bull and bear to an extent impossible to any other mortal, even to the Rothschilds themselves. It is the same principle that he applies to journalism applied to finance. The State as an entity interferes in everything, causes everything, controls everything. We have not to contend merely with the German trader. We have to reckon everywhere with the German trader *plus* Bismarck. That is to say, we have to do with a keen, intelligent, pushing, hardy, parsimonious rival who has the German Empire behind him to push him through every door which we open and to double lock every door which he opens himself.

*THE LIFE OF G. E. STREET, R.A.**

THE Gothic revival in architecture resembled the pre-Raphaelite movement in painting in its origin, and, to some extent, in its aims, though it has had a wider spread and a longer life. It is now, indeed, on the wane, but its influence on church architecture at least bids fair to continue long. With the earliest years of this effort to revive English architecture the names of Barry and Pugin are associated; and the Palace of Westminster is the memorial of their united exertions. To them succeeded Scott, Burges, and Street, the subject of this memoir. It was the good fortune of Street to design and erect a great pile of secular buildings—the Law Courts—which, in their modifications of style and treatment, mark singularly well the advance that had been made since the designing of Barry's *chef-d'œuvre*.

The story told in this volume is not eventful, and will have much more interest for a small circle of persons privately or professionally interested in architectural matters, than for the general public. The book, too, is by no means free from the defects which a memoir written by a son may be expected to show, and perhaps ought to show. But, on the other hand, the picture which it gives of a strong, strenuous nature, of the intense energy and the noble enthusiasm of a great artist, is of great and general interest. We are introduced to a mode of working and a habit of study that are in many respects noteworthy. We have, too, much of Mr. Street's own mind about his art and his profession in the form of extracts from his diaries and letters. Appended to the volume is a full report of the singularly comprehensive course of lectures which he delivered at the Royal Academy in the capacity of Professor of Architecture. Mr. Street was a man of clear views, and a powerful thinker and writer. No one who cares for architecture or ecclesiology can afford to neglect these lectures.

The modern method, by which every building of importance is virtually constructed from foundation to top-stone on paper before a spadeful of earth is turned on its site, involves a large amount of clerical work, and of this Mr. Street was able to do personally an unusually large share. He worked with great rapidity, and his self-reliance enabled him to design with little or no hesitation or revision. Mr. Norman Shaw, who worked with him for some time, writes thus:—"The rapidity and precision with which he drew were marvellous. I have never seen any one, not merely to equal, but even to approach him; and he was as accurate as he was rapid. He was the beau idéal of a perfect enthusiast. He believed in his own work, and in what he was doing at the time absolutely; and the charm of his work is that, when looking at it, you may be certain that it is entirely his own, and this applies to the smallest detail as to the general conception. I am certain that during the whole time I was with him I never designed a single moulding." The great and continuous strain of a large practice conducted in this way broke down an iron constitution, and Street died at fifty-seven. But by that time he had accomplished a very large amount of architectural work. As far as church work was concerned, he had the greatest possible sympathy with the mediæval artists. No architect of our time has got so near to the English architecture of the thirteenth century. Yet, near as he got, he never copied.

The great misfortune of Street's career—indeed, the cause of his death—was that which had seemed his greatest success, namely, his appointment as architect to the Courts of Justice. He had a singularly difficult position to fill, having to deal, on the one hand, with so ungenial an official as Mr. Ayrton, and, on the other, with unsatisfactory contractors. As the writer of the memoir moderately puts it: "My father was harassed day and night by his efforts to get the work through without a stoppage. He was successful, but it cost him his life." Nor was this the only cause for regret. Mr. Street had not before had to plan a large secular building, and in the essential particulars of communications and staircases, of lighting, and of adaptation to speaking and hearing, his work was far from perfect. Unfortunately these practical deficiencies force themselves upon the attention of every one who has to make use of the building, and they have prevented sufficient credit being given to the great artistic merits of many parts of the design, especially of the interior. The variety introduced into the treatment of the courts themselves, the elegance of the smallest details of wood-work, masonry, iron-work, and glazing, the nobility of the Central Hall, and the refinement of the details throughout, proclaim the artist. Yet, naturally enough, all are often unheeded by those who are inconvenienced by the complications or the darkness of the corridors, or some similar practical defect.

As a designer and builder of churches and buildings connected with church work Mr. Street was probably unrivalled. The many who have derived pleasure, and, we may add, edification, from his numerous appropriate and artistic buildings of this class will gladly read the chapters which picture the artist and his way of life. This part of the story has a simple pathos which must touch every reader. Mr. Street built for himself a house in the country, laying out himself the garden. Thither he retired for such brief intervals of rest as were possible to a nature so active and strenuous. It was characteristic of the work that he built here at his own cost a suitable parish church, characteristic because his ecclesiastical work was the expression, not only of artistic powers, but of a personal devoutness. This is, perhaps, the most interesting part of a volume which on many accounts well deserves to be read.

* "Memoir of George Edmund Street, R.A." By his Son, A. E. Street. (London: Murray, 1888.)

"MODERN SCIENCE IN BIBLE LANDS."

"Modern Science in Bible Lands." By Sir J. W. Dawson. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The results of a tour through Italy, Egypt, and Syria, collected by a geological observer of such eminence as Sir William Dawson has shown himself to be, cannot but be of great value. Such are his knowledge and grasp of the subject, his perfect fairness and impartiality, and his close and careful reasoning, that it is not too much to say that he has summed the present extent of our knowledge of Bible lands. The remains of ancient Egyptian grandeur have had the same fascination for him as they have had for others, and afforded him many valuable hints as to the manners and customs of the Israelites. The chapter "The Topography of the Exodus," in which he attempts to follow that wonderful and unique event, is full of the greatest interest from beginning to end. If the exact route has not been established many details have been corroborated with extraordinary certainty which previous geographers and geologists had hopelessly perverted and misunderstood. Again, in "Early Man in Genesis," how much clearer has he made the relation of the human race to the Deluge and the relation of the latter to the glacial epoch of geology! The wild guesses as to the age of the human race in which some theorists have indulged have been thoroughly tested, and the calculations reduced to their proper dimensions. The last portion of the book, relating to the structure and history of Palestine, is scarcely inferior in interest to that which precedes it.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Last night the Simple Old Man had to drain to the dregs the cup of humiliation prepared for him by the extravagance of his expectations and the absurdity of his hopes. All the measures which he had counted upon carrying only a fortnight since are abandoned—we beg his pardon, postponed—and the House, which was to take Supply after the Recess, in order to legislate in August, will rise on Monday without having either legislated or voted Supply. We note with satisfaction that nothing is heard, or is likely to be heard, of the bill for extending Lord Ashbourne's Act. The Drainage Bills are postponed, and poor Conybeare is avenged.

We congratulate Mr. Bradlaugh upon the third reading of his Oaths Bill. He has achieved one of the few successes of the Session, nor will the value of his triumph be in the least degree impaired by the growling of the men who object to a bill which satisfies all the unbelievers who have the courage of their opinions, because it does not quite suit the fancy of those who have not. As the latter gentry never would have secured the passing of a relief bill for consciences which, after all, are not so tender as to prevent them taking the oath, their protests do not count for much. The House of Lords intend to pass the bill without protest, for that "bulwark of the Constitution" usually collapses just when its admirers expect it to stand most firm.

The news with which the *Times* horrifies its readers this morning that Liverpool has been captured by the enemy's fleet would have lost much of its sensational character if it had been added that the enemy was surprised by the defending squadron before it could escape from the Mersey, and that as an offensive force it has ceased to exist. The incident enables us to appreciate the advantage for purposes of defence possessed by great ports which, like Glasgow, London, Liverpool, Hull, and Newcastle, lie several miles inland from the seaboard. An attacking squadron has either to leave them alone or to risk entering a trap the mouth of which may be sealed against them before they can turn round and flee. These manœuvres are admirable object-lessons for the public, and even more useful in that way than as a means for familiarizing our sailors in the practical handling of men-of-war in action.

The Bourse du Travail, which now forms a bone of contention between the Municipal Government of Paris and the Central Government seems to have become a sort of Parisian Trafalgar-square. Started by the Municipal Council as a Labour Bureau, where the unemployed could seek employers, it seems to have been used as a forum for speeches of the familiar unemployed type, whereupon M. Floquet promptly shut it up. All approach thereto is forbidden by armed men. As the Bourse was created by the municipality, which protests strongly against the closing of the institution which it founded and maintained, here are the elements of a very pretty quarrel brewing, which bodes no good to M. Floquet. M. Clémenceau, the Minister-maker, is on the side of the municipality.

We thank Lord Coleridge for calling attention in the House of Lords to the scandalous conduct of the London police in the case of the examination of the Welsh girl upon which Mr. Justice Hawkins commented with such justifiable severity. The Lord Chancellor's defence was simply abominable. The police "appeared to have been under the impression" that the child which was stillborn had been murdered. They suspected this poor friendless girl, and so they arrested her at midnight, and forced her to consent to an official outrage for the purpose of obtaining evidence against her. It was utterly illegal, and yet the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bramwell, and Lord Herschell all joined in a chorus of eulogy of the police. How would these noble lords like it, if any of their female relatives were treated in this fashion on suspicion without warrants and contrary to the law? Possibly highflown generalities about the high character and general good conduct of the police would not then appear quite so satisfactory a mode of meeting such a serious indictment as that which the Lord Chief Justice brought against the constable whose misconduct has received such richly-merited judicial censure.

Yesterday was decided, with all the pomp and circumstance of the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting *in banco*, and not without the proper dash of judicial buffoonery, the great question, Is a dog "goods" or not? Mr. Slade had held that a lost dog not being "goods" in the statutory sense, but only "property," its finder could not be prosecuted for his failure to restore it, though he was bound to restore its collar, to the owner. Therefore a rule *nisi* was obtained against the magistrate, which was argued yesterday. Mr. Justice Manisty opined that if Mr. Slade was right one would have to employ both the county court and the police-court to recover a dog and collar, at which the groundlings laughed. This encouraged Mr. Justice Hawkins to ask whether, supposing the dog wore a gold bangle on its leg, "you could not have a joint proceeding"—(more laughter)—or whether in such a case "the dog would carry the bangle or the bangle the dog." (Uproarious laughter.) These were not the only judicial jokelets made; but when each judge had had his joke the court held that dogs were goods, and, making the rule absolute against Mr. Slade, settled a much vexed question for ever. Dog stealers will do well to note that dogs are now formally created "goods."

At this season of the year, when so many are crossing the silver streak, with those mixed feelings which it is needless to characterize, it may not be superfluous to ask, "What is the only safe remedy for sea sickness?" The soothing answer is "Port."

Richmond Park is saved. That is good news, even more for "generations yet unborn," than for ourselves. It would indeed have been impossible for the Government to have handed over the Park to the volunteers without the most wanton disregard for the sacredness of open spaces. The volunteers had to prove two things to make out even a *primâ facie* claim to the Park—first, that their use of it would not destroy its sylvan character, and, secondly, that there was no alternative camp fairly feasible. No serious attempt was made to prove the first of these essential conditions, and no attempt at all to prove the second.

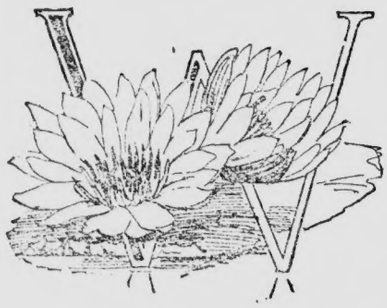
The report of the Mansion House conference on the unemployed is a very ineffectual document. The Conference "elaborated a scheme;" but the scheme did not work. It was ascertained that there were some 20,000 unemployed, but the conference only got hold of 450. They discussed various suggestions, but found them all undesirable. They argued about the distress and about, but decided that either it was richly deserved, or that as it couldn't be cured, it had to be endured—conclusions which can only be commended on the principle that to know one's ignorance is the height of knowledge.

As for the practical suggestions dropped here and there in the Report, one of the most fertile—though also the most familiar—is that which dwells on irregularity of employment as the root of all industrial evil. "In not a few trades," we are told, "an unnecessary glut of work, and the consequent overtime and extreme depression, might be avoided if those who give large orders were to disregard custom and fashion to some extent as to the time during which their work could be done, so long as the season of the year did not prevent its being properly executed." This is no doubt true, though if every one set about disregarding "custom and fashion" the cure would come round to the same point as the disease. Co-operation amongst the givers of large orders, with a view to spreading those orders over the longest possible space of time, is, we fear, a counsel of unattainable perfection; and thus we are brought back to the encouragement of thrift and trade societies as one of the chief instruments for the permanent relief of distress.

Another point made in the Mansion House Report is worth special notice, in view of the approaching School Board election. Of the men relieved by the conference, more than a quarter were between the ages of 20 and 30, but scarcely one of them was educationally fitted to improve his social position even if opportunity offered. The men themselves had no general manual aptitude, and their children were not being taught trades. The administration of the Education Acts has failed, says the Report, to "give the people what they require as members of a great industrial community." Every practical philanthropist will, we believe, endorse this verdict, and the provision in existing schools of thorough physical and manual training should be a plank in every popular platform at the coming School Board election.

What does the *Standard* mean by including "punctual and rapid trains" amongst the "delights" which draw the English tourist to Switzerland? Punctuality, indeed, cannot be denied to the Swiss trains, but it is a virtue bought at the sacrifice of rapidity. It would be intolerable indeed if trains which creep and crawl as those in Switzerland do, failed to keep their appointed times. We shall be hearing next that the seclusion of the hotels, the solitude of the paths, and the serenity of the weather are points in favour of Switzerland. The real wonder is how Switzerland, in spite of its disadvantages, continues to draw so much more largely than any other place.

WATER PLANTS AT KEW.



TER lilies—aquatics of all kinds, in fact—ought to flourish this year, if one of the wettest summers recorded is at all likely to favour them. Kew is the home of water lilies from all parts of the world, and in the house which is specially devoted to their culture we may see gathered together all the beauty and elegance for which Nymphœas have been famous since the days of Solomon. For Nymphœas have a very ancient history. At least one of them supplied the pattern for some of the ornamental work in Solomon's Temple, and it has been suggested that the rose of Sharon was a Nymphœa. The Lotus of the Egyptians and Buddhists is now known to botanists as *Nymphœa Lotus*. Various forms of it—viz., red, blue, white, and pink flowered varieties—are amongst those now flowering at Kew. Taking water lilies generally in the order of their size and beauty as represented at Kew, we have first the *Victoria regia*. It is now thirty-nine years since this vegetable wonder first expanded its gigantic flowers in a hot-house in England, and fifty years since it was first discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgk in British Guiana. The wonder and delight of a botanist who came suddenly upon an expanse, miles in extent, of immense floating leaves, like table-tops, over 6 ft. across, and deliciously fragrant, pure white flowers as large as cabbages, may easily be imagined. Haenke, a famous Spanish botanist, on first seeing it in one of the tributaries of the Amazon, was so overcome by its extraordinary character that in a transport of admiration he fell on his knees, and expressed aloud his sense of the power and magnificence of the Creator in His works. If such feelings could be inspired by this plant when seen in the midst of the grand vegetation of Brazil, what must have been the delight of those who first saw it in all its natural vigour and beauty in the hothouses of Kew and Chatsworth! The Duke of Devonshire is said to have chartered a special train to convey the first flower to the Queen at Windsor as soon as it expanded. Crowds visited Kew daily for the purpose of seeing the plant in flower. It was not perhaps exactly a nine days' wonder, but people have long ago ceased to rush to see the *Victoria regia* in flower at Kew.

The present year is unfavourable to the growth of this plant, which is a true child of the sun. Last year it was exceptionally strong, producing fifty-eight leaves each over six feet in diameter, with a turned-up rim of about three inches, and thirty-four flowers; these, too, in the course of about five months. The growth of the leaves is very rapid, from nine to twenty inches in diameter in a day. In nine days the leaf is full size, and it remains healthy about eight weeks. Only one flower at a time is expanded, and this occurs every third day. The bud bursts open at about 5 P.M., and exhales a powerful pineapple-like odour; the flower is white the first day, flushed with red the second, and on the third it closes and sinks beneath the surface of the water to ripen seeds. Each flower is capable of producing as many as 800 seeds. The plant is treated as an annual at Kew. In some years as many as fifty flowers have been produced by a single plant. It is hardly necessary to add that the botanical name of this plant was given in honour of her Majesty the Queen.

The Sacred Bean of the Egyptians (*Nelumbium speciosum*) is another water plant of great interest and beauty. Its leaves do not float, but are elevated on tall stalks three to five feet high, the blade being round, saucer-shaped, and two feet or more across. The flowers are like immense tulips, but far more beautiful. The petals are a soft rose colour, and they form a conical flower nine inches by six inches, from which a strong and delicious fragrance arises. The seed pods are large, top-shaped, with the seeds embedded in the top, the whole suggesting a large rose for a watering-pot. The Nelumbium is found wild in Australia, China, and various parts of Asia, as well as in the large rivers of California. That from America bears beautiful yellow flowers, and is known as the Queen of the Western Waters. The Chinese cultivate various forms of the Sacred Bean, including white, deep red, variegated, single, double, and other variations in the flowers. They also employ the tubers as food in the same manner as we do potatoes. Some of these varieties known to exist in China and Japan have long been sought after by English collectors, but they are jealously guarded by the natives, and it has hitherto been impossible to procure them. At Kew, however, we were shown some young plants which have been obtained from Japan after much trouble, and the flowering of these is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

The Nymphœas are, every one of them, beautiful, and the collection at Kew is probably the richest known. There are the lotus section, comprising flowers of the purest crystal white, others rosy-pink, others deep red, and others variegated, the diameter of the flower in each kind being from six to nine inches. Then there are the African blue-flowered kinds, which vary from azure to the deepest purple, the latter hailing from Zanzibar, from whence it was sent by Sir John Kirk, the companion of Livingstone in some of his travels, and till lately British Consul at Zanzibar. Then there is the pigmy water lily from China and India, which has leaves no larger than crown pieces and flowers like buttons. Others are from America, both north and south, and some of the South European forms of the British species are also represented. A new species with clear soft yellow flowers has been a great attraction all the summer, and a gigantic red-flowered kind from America, also new, has lately been in bloom. But Nymphœas do not seem to be able to regulate their movements by our dials, nor have gardeners yet succeeded in breaking through those remarkable habits of sleeping and waking which in water lilies are so wonderful. Our own native kind (*N. alba*) goes to sleep—that is, closes its flowers—at sunset, and rises again with the sun in the morning. Moore says of them:—

> Those virgin lilies all the night
> Bathing their beauties in the lake,
> That they may rise more fresh and bright
> When their beloved sun's awake.

This is true of the European water lily, but those of South Africa, or the Stellata group, do not awake till about noon, and sleep again when darkness comes; the lotus group, on the contrary, wakes at sunset and remains awake all night, the flowers closing again before noon in the morning. Consequently visitors to Kew never see the Nymphœas in all their glory, as many of the flowers are closed while the gardens are open. The *Victoria regia* expands its delicious flowers between five and six in the evening.

The Sugar Cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). Every one knows what sugar is, but few people have any knowledge of the plant from which it is obtained. Our illustration shows the habit of the plant, of which a good example may be seen growing in the tank along with the water lilies at Kew. As in all plants that have been long in cultivation, there is considerable variety in the size, habit, and productiveness of sugar cane. Its origin appears to be unknown, but it was probably first cultivated in India. The culture of the cane is now general in all warm climates, and it forms one of the first articles of commerce throughout the world. It is of course a grass. The stems are about 3 inches in diameter, from 6 ft. to 12 ft. high, with long strap-shaped grass-like leaves on the top. They are solid, and abound in saccharine juice, which is pressed out by rollers, boiled down and clarified. The sugar cane rarely flowers, and has never been known to seed. It is propagated by cutting the canes into short lengths, or by simply placing them on the ground, where they root quickly, and soon begin to form new canes. In the lake, the beautiful lake near the river, there are large groups of the English water lily in flower, with the yellow Nuphar near by. In the tank devoted to hardy aquatics the rosy-flowered variety of *N. alba* is flowering freely. There are bulrushes too, water-reeds, windowed Potamogetons, and the fragrant water-yam from the Cape, with hosts of interesting plants besides, and all together in a tank on the north side of the Herbaceous Ground. We missed the wonderful water-yam from Madagascar (*Duvirandra fenestralis*), whose leaves grow under the water and are a most beautiful network of hairlike nerves strung together like a lattice; indeed, the plant is commonly known as the lattice-leaf. We learnt, however, that the plants are at present in the nursery, being as yet too small to be placed in the large tanks.

There are many other interesting plants among the aquatics, but we must leave these and glance hurriedly at other noteworthy objects at Kew. The century plant which we illustrated a few weeks ago is now rapidly withering away, death being the immediate consequence of flowering in these plants. It is not therefore only once in a hundred years, but once and never again that these plants bloom. Moreover, they sometimes flower when less than twenty years old. A nobler looking species is now rapidly pushing up a gigantic flower spike in No. 5 house, the spike having already gone several feet through and above the roof. In this house, too, are the carrion plants, the flowers of which are remarkable for their abominable odour, which so exactly resembles the smell of putrid meat that flies are deceived into depositing their eggs upon the flowers. Under the influence of sun heat these eggs are hatched, and the maggots, in wriggling about in search of food, are supposed to fertilise the flowers. All flowers were not made for man's enjoyment! In the large temperate house an enormous specimen of the date palm has just been successfully planted. It weighed over five tons, and has been brought by rail from Cambridge, the houses in the botanic garden there being no longer capable of holding it. The removal of an enormous tropical plant like this from Cambridge to Kew must have been a tremendous undertaking. If it were not for the too frequent showers of rain a ramble over the lawns among the flowers and trees would be delightful, for Kew thrives best in exceptionally wet summers. Still, the warmth and light of bright sunshine are much needed to put what gardeners call bone into the new growth of the year, and it must come soon, too, otherwise the harm that would be done by a severe winter is too terrible to think of.

Close by the large temperate house the new kiosk may be seen peeping through the trees. It too is meant to be a temperate house, for only non-alcoholic refreshments will be obtainable there. In a week or so this much-needed accommodation at Kew will be opened for the use of the public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DISCLAIMER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*, headed, "In the House Last Night; by a Spectator." In that article something is said about "the joint appeal to the Speaker of Dr. Tanner and Mr. Bridgeman to stop them from being foully insulted by each other." This is a pure fabrication. I have never insulted Dr. Tanner; Dr. Tanner has never insulted me, and I have never made any appeal to the Speaker on any such question. I must request that in your next issue you will withdraw the offensive insinuation.—I am, yours faithfully,

House of Commons, Aug. 9. FRANCIS C. BRIDGEMAN.

[We must apologise to Colonel Bridgeman for the mistake whereby his name was inadvertently substituted for that of another Tory M.P.—ED. *P. M. G.*]

MR. REDMOND AND THE "TIMES."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The subjoined letter was sent to the *Times* on Sunday, but has been ignored in exactly the same way as Mr. Redmond's letter was in May, 1882. I am afraid the Manchester correspondent who supplied Colonel Saunderson with his information is not a church-goer, as I am; for he speaks of the news of the Phœnix Park tragedy being known here at eleven o'clock, and being referred to in several sermons that morning. Now I know of only one church in Manchester where the morning service begins later than 10.30. Was the news, then, conveyed to the clergymen who referred to it in their sermons during the service, and, if so, by whom?—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR G. SYMONDS,
Secretary National Reform Union.

Manchester, August 8.

To the EDITOR *of the* TIMES.

SIR,—I heard the news of the Phœnix Park murders on my way to church on that Sunday morning on which Mr. Redmond spoke in Manchester, and as service began at 10.30, the news must have reached Manchester before the time mentioned by Colonel Saunderson. My informant was the editor of one of our leading papers, but while he was able to tell me that Lord Frederick Cavendish had been killed, he could give me no information as to the other victims; and while he said that Lord Spencer was supposed to be among them, he certainly did not mention Mr. Burke's name, nor did I or any of my friends hear of the latter till the following day. If one in the exceptionally good position of editor of a daily paper did not know of Mr. Burke's assassination, it is surely not surprising that Mr. Redmond should not have the knowledge which Colonel Saunderson insinuates he either had or ought to have had.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR G. SYMONDS.

ANOTHER SUPPRESSION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—As a sample of the *Times* suppressions, I beg to point out that in its report of the cross-examination of Mr. William O'Brien which appears in this morning's paper there is no mention of the hon. member's qualification (reported in other papers) of his opinion of the judges of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien expressed his confidence in Judge Harrison—a judge appointed by the Conservatives, but who never by any act forfeited the good opinion of his countrymen, as, I regret to say, some of his brother judges have—notably Judge O'Brien.—Very truly yours,

J. J. DUNNE.

61, *Chelsea-gardens, S.W.*

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I travelled to Worthing last Saturday by the so-called express from London Bridge at 4 P.M., and reached Worthing exactly an hour late, taking 2¾ hours to do sixty miles. Delay occurs nearly every Saturday, and the daily delays are also frequent. Cannot you also, by publicity, induce the company to get the morning papers to Brighton, Eastbourne, and Worthing at a reasonable hour. They only reach Brighton at 8.3 A.M. now, which is an hour too late, considering that that town is only fifty miles from London, and Worthing and Eastbourne have to wait a further half hour.—I am, yours obediently

A LARGE SHAREHOLDER IN THE L.B. AND S.C.R.

August 9.

TREATIES OF ARBITRATION.

The following circular, which was signed by eleven members of the French Chamber of Deputies, including M. Passy, M. Barodet, and M. Yves Guyot, has been sent to English members of Parliament:—"Two hundred and thirty-three members of the British Parliament and 120 members of the French Parliament have signed memorials in favour of treaties of arbitration with the United States of America and the United States Senate have authorized the President of the United States to conclude treaties of arbitration with any Government willing to do so. The desire for such treaties increases daily, but we believe that such desire can be greatly quickened and strengthened if the members of the French and British Parliaments can be brought to agree upon a definite course of action. We therefore cordially invite you to attend a conference in this city (Paris) between the members of the French and British Parliaments on October 31. The conference will be strictly confined to members of Parliament." M. Clémenceau has not signed the document, but he has promised to take part in the conference. Several members of the House of Commons have already replied accepting the invitation.

M. ROCHEFORT AND M. FERRY.

The judgment against M. Rochefort for libelling M. Charles Ferry, by asserting that he made a large sum out of the conversion of the Tunis bonds, states that M. Rochefort did not write the libel in the belief of its truth. Wednesday was doubly disastrous for the apologist of the Phœnix Park murders. He was hissed by his fellow Anarchists, and was fined 5,000 f. for a libel.

At Home and Abroad.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Lord Chancellor read a letter from Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, conveying the thanks of his Majesty the German Emperor for the special resolution passed by their lordships expressing deep sympathy with the sorrow of the Imperial family, of the Government, and of the people of Germany, upon the death of the late Emperor Frederick.

The recent statement that the Emperor of Austria contemplated paying a visit to Rome after the Emperor William had been there, is said to be without any foundation. The *Diritto* made the announcement yesterday that previous to the visit of the German Emperor to this capital King Humbert will make a journey to Berlin.

Cardinal Lavigerie has arrived at Brussels, and is to be received by the King at Ostend.

The memorial stone of a handsome new building for the public library and school of art, which is to form a permanent memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, was laid at Hertford yesterday evening by the mayor of the borough.

The Austrian painter Angeli has received a communication by telegraph requesting him to paint the portrait of the Emperor William. The painting is to be made in life size.

Private Mansell, of the Royal Dragoons, now quartered at Aldershot, having taken a dislike to guard-mounting duty, coolly walked off duty the other evening and has not been heard of since.

A seaman belonging to the crew of the Anchor Line steamer *Alexandria*, which is about to start from New York for the Mediterranean, has been murdered by two Italians.

The Rev. Edward Burney, M.A., J.P., headmaster of the Royal Naval Academy at Gosport, died yesterday, at the age of seventy-two. The deceased was formerly chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

The inquest on the body of police-constable Ellis, which was found in the Thames at Barnes, under mysterious circumstances, on the 2nd inst., was concluded yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, James Carey was convicted of stealing a watch from the person. Nine previous convictions were proved, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Mr. John Francis Bontems, who for more than twenty years had been a member of the City Corporation, was killed by being run over by a milk-van in Canonbury on Saturday last. At the inquest, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

It has been decided that a statue shall be erected to Danton on the ground at the corner of the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine and the Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sum of 60,000 f. is to be given to the sculptor whose work may be selected by the jury at the competition which is now opened.

The Cunard steamer *Gallia*, which arrived off Queenstown last night from New York, brings intelligence of the foundering of the British schooner *New Bedford*, and the drowning of her crew of eleven men on the 26th ult., when off the coast of British Columbia during a severe storm.

Last evening Mr. F. C. Arkwright, J.P., ex-High Sheriff of Derbyshire, met with an accident while rabbit-shooting upon his Cromford estate. By some means an alarm gun which Mr. Arkwright was examining exploded, and the whole of the contents lodged in the unfortunate gentleman's face.

A milliner's assistant named Parish, of West Bromwich, recovered, at the Birmingham assizes yesterday, £60 damages for breach of promise from Thomas Parkes, gas tube maker, of Halesowen. The parties were engaged to each other for eight years.

The damage to life and property effected by the recent inundations in Germany appears to be even greater than was at first supposed. Several deaths are reported. In the district of Lauben alone fourteen persons are said to be missing.

Speaking last night at the banquet of the British Medical Association, at Glasgow, Professor Gairdner said he knew of no institution that stood higher in importance. At the same time he confessed that in the past the profession had enormously erred through ignorance, selfishness, and scholastic dogmatism, with the result that millions of lives had been sacrificed.

The coroner for Norfolk held an inquest yesterday at Gilfield Lodge, Wymondham, on the body of Mr. Edmund Larke, a farmer, who had shot himself on the preceding day. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from pecuniary troubles, and that he had to meet his bankers at once. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

The steam-tug *Victoria*, employed by the Great Yarmouth Steam-tug Company in conveying passengers between Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Cromer, arrived at Cromer yesterday with a fair cargo of visitors. In attempting to return to Great Yarmouth the tug struck on a rock off Cromer, and became a wreck. The passengers were landed safely.

Ellen Kennedy, an actress, was to have been charged before the Warrington magistrates yesterday with having stolen a pair of boots from the house where she lodged, but on the case being called the chief constable informed the bench that the woman had committed suicide by strangling herself in her cell. Deceased had been engaged at the Theatre Royal, Warrington, but had lately been singing at public-houses.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia met on Wednesday at Atlanta, when General John B. Gordon and the other State officers were renominated by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted approving the tariff plank of the National Democratic Convention's platform, and also the President's Message. The Republican State Convention of Michigan at Detroit has nominated Mr. Cyrus G. Luce for the office of Governor.

M. Pasteur's scheme for destroying the Australian rabbits by infection with the chicken cholera will shortly be given official trial in New South Wales. Minor preliminary experiments have already been made, with varying success, but now Rodd Island has been fitted up with a laboratory and suitable buildings for the Intercolonial Rabbit Commission, who will superintend extensive experiments carried on by experts.

Mr. A. E. Whitehouse, of the Hyde-park Gallery, appeared at the Westminster police-court yesterday in answer to eighteen summonses under the Copyright Act of 1862, at the instance of Mr. Charles Hauff, the London agent of Messrs Adolphe Braun and Co., of Paris, charging him with selling and multiplying for sale pirated copies of certain registered copyright photographs. An interesting point of law was raised in the hearing of the case, which was adjourned

POPULAR OUTBREAK IN THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

NINE OFFICIALS MURDERED.

The mail which arrived from the East yesterday brings news of serious disturbances in the Corean capital. Of late years these have been periodical, but on this occasion the cause was peculiar. It is stated that some Chinese spread a report that the American missionaries in Corea were purchasing Corean children for the purpose of killing them and boiling down their bodies for medicine. The children were said to be steamed in pots, and, according to another version, the Japanese were likewise buying children to cook and eat them. Stories of this description have been common enough in China, and the Tientsin massacre of 1870 was attributed to the effects of a rumour of this kind on the popular mind. In Seoul the people rose, but not before the authorities had taken steps to protect the missionaries, who were all called in from the country and placed in safety. Nine Corean officials who were said to have been concerned in the sale of the children were seized by the people and decapitated in the streets. The foreign legations telegraphed for aid to the men-of-war in the port of Chemulpo, about forty miles off, and at ten o'clock at night three bodies of thirty men each marched separately from the French, American, and Russian gunboats to Seoul for the protection of their countrymen. The following morning a large force of Japanese marines was also despatched. Meanwhile the Corean authorities had detached troops to protect the foreign legations and consulates. The outbreak had not terminated when the mail left.

THE COMMUNIST RIOTS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOMB THROWN.

The bomb thrown on Wednesday into the police-office of the mayoralty of the 14th arrondissement is enclosed in a tin such as is used for preserves. Through a hole in the lid protruded the end of a slow match, which was alight as M. Mouquin, the police inspector, pulled it out. But for his presence of mind the worst consequences might have ensued. There were at the time two police inspectors, several journalists, and 100 constables in the room. It is believed that the man who threw the bomb is to be found among the roughs who were arrested in the panic. The bomb was opened by M. Gérard, and a cap in contact with a piece of wire was found under the lid. This cap would have exploded had the tin fallen in the manner intended. Beneath were layers of dynamite and leaden bullets.

No important incident took place yesterday, the police being on the alert and the navvies being afraid of them. M. Floquet has sent a circular telegram to the prefects of France and Algeria with an official account of Wednesday's events. This is in order to put country officials on their guard against the exaggerated and alarmist reports of papers belonging to both wings of the Opposition. The official results of the conflict are published as follows:—36 men arrested, besides a few more whose identity has not been proved, and 17 wounded, mostly with sword cuts. The police on their side had 10 wounded, and among them two seriously.

The instigators of the present discontents are (says the *Daily News* correspondent) variously surmised to be the Socialists, the Anarchists, the Boulangists, and the "agents of the German and the Italian Governments." What the latter are supposed to desire is to wreck the approaching Paris Exhibition. To further this nefarious design they have not hesitated, we are assured, to lavish money in fomenting industrial insurrections. If they can get the buildings delayed until the winter sets in their purpose will be attained. It is difficult, however, to see how a strike could serve so many different interests as are suggested above; but the French are naturally a suspicious people.

AN APPEAL FROM QUEEN NATHALIE.

According to the *Presse*, Queen Nathalie has sent the following telegram to the Consistory Court at Belgrade:—"I see by the Belgrade newspapers that the dissolution of the marriage has been assigned to the Consistory Court. According to law, I should be summoned to present myself in person. As I am perfectly well, and am prevented by nothing from going, I beg you to let me know the day on which the case is to come on."

THE BELLOVA BRIGANDS GIVE UP THEIR CAPTIVES.

A telegram from Sophia of yesterday's date says:—Captain Cugia, the Military Attaché to the Italian Diplomatic Agency here, has telegraphed from Pestera announcing that the persons taken captive by the brigands were delivered up at six o'clock this morning in the midst of the mountains. They will arrive at Bellova to-morrow.

FOREIGN OPINION ON LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The pacific and hopeful utterances of the *National Zeitung* and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* have (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) received strong confirmation through Lord Salisbury's speech on Wednesday night, which has produced an excellent impression in Vienna. The evening newspapers which comment on it express the opinion that this important enunciation cannot fail to make the political future appear brighter. As to the passage in which Lord Salisbury alludes to Bulgaria, the *Neue Freie Presse* thinks it is too optimistic, and adds: "The whole speech is a great peace prophecy, which would be glad tidings indeed were it not that here and there an exaggerated optimism colours it." On the other hand, the fact that Lord Salisbury thought fit to pay a compliment to the St. Petersburg Government is considered here by many as a further symptom of a substantial improvement in the relations between Russia and Germany, and indirectly also between Russia and Austria-Hungary.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The semi-official journals make no comment on the speech, but the *Vossische Zeitung* considers that Lord Salisbury is justified in feeling confident that the Bulgarian question offers no danger to the peace of Europe; while, according to a journal of National Liberal views, the English Minister's observations cannot fail to strengthen the peaceful character of the political situation.

AN ENGLISH TOURIST IN THE TYROL MISSING.

From the Tyrol reports of several accidents have lately been received at Vienna. A Prussian tourist, who was climbing the Cruenkopf, fell the other day over a precipice and sustained injuries which, it is feared, may prove fatal. Serious anxiety is felt for the safety of Mr. Dimsdale, an Englishman, who was on a tour through the Tyrol, and of whom nothing has been heard for some time past. An enthusiastic mountaineer from Vienna is also reported as missing at Brixen.

LORD WOLSELEY ON GENERAL GORDON.

As already briefly announced, the ceremony of unveiling the memorial windows to General Gordon, to the officers and men of the Royal Engineers who were killed or died from their wounds or disease in the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns of 1881 to 1885, and to the officers who served and were killed in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, was performed yesterday in Rochester Cathedral by Viscount Wolseley, in the presence of a crowded congregation. Lord Wolseley, in the course of his remarks said neither in that Cathedral nor in any church in the country was a name tabulated upon its walls more worthy of being remembered for ever by the people of this country as well as the corps to which he belonged than the name of General Charles George Gordon. He was a man devoted to the service of his country, a real patriot in every sense of the word, a man who not only served his earthly Sovereign, but never forgot what he believed to be his duty towards his Maker. His strongest characteristics were modesty and gentleness, and he was a man who scorned ambition. When future generations came to worship within those sacred precincts and looked upon those windows, and saw the names recorded upon them, he hoped they might be inspired by the same feelings as those whose names were recorded. He could wish any future body of men no higher blessing than that they might follow the example of that noble man, that great soldier and Christian, General Gordon.

AN ARMY OF SIXTY-FIVE MEN.

Despatches received at San Francisco from Honolulu by the steamer *Australia* state on July 24, by 35 votes to 10, the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands passed the Military Bill over the King's veto. By this bill the naval establishment is abolished, and the army is reduced to sixty-five men, exclusive of a military band.

THE SEARCH FOR THE "NEW WIMBLEDON."

A meeting of the council of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the association in Pall-mall, Lord Wantage in the chair. Earlier in the day the chairman had an interview with Mr. Smith, in Downing-street, with reference to the petition for the allocation of a part of Richmond Park for the purposes of the annual meeting. Although Colonel Wheatley, of the Office of Works, and Mr. Burton, of the School of Musketry, Hythe, reported that the proposed site was safe for all practical purposes, the Government does not see its way to grant the use of the ground for the camp. The meeting yesterday had this decision before them, and inspected several plans of alternative sites, notably two from Brighton. One of these was presented by a deputation from Brighton, and the other was a ground selected by Sir Henry Fletcher, M.P. This latter site lies on Dyke-road, a mile and a half from West Brighton station, and a mile from Patcham. It is called Bletchington. No actual decision was arrived at.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Institute of International Law will be opened at Lausanne on the 3rd of next month. The list of matters for discussion comprises the common features of the conflict of civil laws and of commercial laws, and the conflict of the laws relative to marriage and divorce, joint-stock companies, and maritime collisions. Next come extradition, international penal law, the occupation of unclaimed territories according to the provisions of the Berlin Conference, the international laws concerning railways, telegraphs, and telephones in time of war, and finally the question, "In what manner and within what limits may Governments exercise the right to expel foreigners?"

WOOD'S ACTION AGAINST LORD DURHAM.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins, the appeal in the libel case of Wood *v.* Lord Durham was dismissed with costs. The appeal was from a decision by Mr. Justice Charles, refusing to allow the Earl of Durham to amend his statement of defence by adding a paragraph to the effect that at the time the libel was published the plaintiff was a person of such general reputation that he was not injuriously affected by it. Mr. Justice Manisty said he could not conceive of anything more likely to lead to injustice than that a witness should be put into the box to say a man's general reputation was bad; it was like giving a dog a bad name.

THE MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

A parliamentary paper published yesterday contains the report of the Committee on the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments as to the recommendation of the Committee, agreed to by the House of Lords, that a collation with or a transcript of the Manuscript Common Prayer Book, originally attached to the Act of Uniformity, might be made. As it is possible to photograph the book, the Committee recommend that leave be given to photograph it, upon the condition that one facsimile only, and that one of the same size as the original book, be taken. As regards the process of photography, all the expense of which will be defrayed by the two universities and the Queen's printer, the librarian of the House will have the custody of the book, the book will be photographed at the House of Lords, and will be locked up every night, and the librarian will be authorized to stop the work if the book shows signs of being in any way injured.

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.—SMART PENALTY.

Three brothers were tried by Mr. Justice Stephen at Liverpool yesterday for selling indecent photographs. The prisoners were engaged in importing from France and copying by means of the cyclostyle obscene sketches, one of the brothers colouring them at Glasgow and the others acting as agents in Liverpool. The judge commented on the manufacture of these photographs in France, trusted the Liverpool police would communicate with the Paris police to stop the traffic, regretted he could not sentence the prisoners to hard labour, but said they must be imprisoned for two years, fined £100, produce bail for seven years thereafter, or continue in prison till the bail was obtained and the fines were paid.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT OXFORD.

A tragic occurrence took place yesterday afternoon in Oxford. A man named Burdock, a meat salesman, who has lived on bad terms with his wife, beat her with an iron bar, and following her into the front garden left her for dead. He then returned to the house and cut his throat with a table-knife, dying almost immediately. The woman was taken to the infirmary, but her life is despaired of.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DINIZULU ENTERS THE TRANSVAAL.

PIETERMARITZBURG, August 10.—Dinizulu and Undabuko, with a thousand followers and all their cattle, have crossed the Transvaal Border, and are now near the junction of the Pongola and Bevana rivers.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

VIENNA, August 10.—Some of this morning's papers, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House, do not share the confident hope expressed by the British Premier concerning the maintenance of peace. Others even profess to regard his lordship's utterance on the subject of Bulgaria and Russia as the language of subtle irony against the latter Power. The *Fremdenblatt* declares that in regard to Bulgaria Austria-Hungary has never followed any other policy but that which Lord Salisbury described as most conducive to the peace of Europe. "The loyal disposition of the Tzar," proceeds the semi-official organ, "has never been doubted by any serious politician, and we gladly hope with his lordship that the Russian ruler will succeed in imposing his policy upon his people. If, as may be hoped, the feeling that the new grouping of the Powers is not opposed to the interests of Russia becomes general, we may sincerely share the belief of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* in the completely pacific result of the recent interview between the Tzar and the Emperor William, and trusting in the confident language of the experienced British statesman may look with better hope to the future."

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A yellow fever epidemic has broken out at Jacksonville, Florida.

Several of the principal business houses at Chattanooga have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £80,000.

SENTENCE ON MR. O'KELLY, M.P.

At Boyle to-day, Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

BREAKDOWN OF THE "FLYING NOR' WESTER."

The new express from Euston to Edinburgh had a mishap yesterday which caused a delay of about forty minutes in its progress northwards. It had made good time as far as Tebay, but after climbing to the summit at Shap, a height of nearly 1,000 ft., one of the boiler tubes of the engine burst and put the fire out. A telegram was sent from Shap summit to Tebay for another engine. Fortunately, there was one there of the same type as that which had been disabled, and it having been sent forward, the train resumed its journey. Penrith was passed forty-six minutes late, but a couple of minutes having been made up between Penrith and Carlisle, that city was reached forty-four minutes behind time. The Glasgow express, which follows the Edinburgh train, was also delayed about half an hour.

Sir Edward Watkin telegraphs from Edinburgh a couple of corrections in the report of the interview held with him by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject of the "Flying Nor'-wester." An obstacle to the attainment of a speed of a hundred miles would be the difficulty, not of getting rid of the smoke, but of getting rid of the steam. The gradient almost all the way to Preston should be 1 in 330, not 1 in 33.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE HIGH IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS TRAINING RECOGNIZED.

The final Report of the Commis ioners on the Elementary Education Acts is published to-day. The leading conclusions to which the Commissioners have arrived are that on the whole the demand for school accommodation has been fairly met; that the power of deciding on the claims of schools to be supported out of the parliamentary grant can hardly be placed in other hands than those of the Department to which it has been committed by statute, and should not be placed in the hands of a local body; that the remedy for the grievance felt in the case of certain schools pronounced by the Department to be unnecessary seems to be in a more liberal interpretation of the term suitability, and in a close adherence to the spirit of the provisions of the Act, 1870; that in any fresh educational legislation it should be enacted that no transfer of a school held under trust should take place without the consent of a majority of the trustees; that the Department should not sanction such terms of transfer as interfere with the original trust beyond what is required for the purposes of the Education Acts, and that provision should be made that no structural expenses involving a loan should be incurred without the consent of the trustees who lease the building; that there was no reason why voluntary effort should not be entitled to work *pari passu* with a school board in providing accommodation to meet any increase of population subsequent to the determination of the necessary schools supply arrived at by the Department after the first inquiry of 1871; and that the time has come when the State may be more exacting in requiring for all children a proper amount of air, light, and space, suitable premises, and a reasonable extent of playground.

There are further recommendations as to school management, the inspection of schools, teachers, and staff training colleges. "Though there are undoubtedly very considerable local shortcomings calling for amendment," the Report goes on, "the vast increase in tne schools population receiving regular instruction obtained in the short period of seventeen years is a result of our educational legislation which must be considered most satisfactory," and the absence of any serious opposition on the part of the wage-earning classes to compulsion, notwithstanding its grave interference with their homes, it held to be largely owing to the gradual steps by which it had been introduced.

While the Commissioners desire to secure for the children in the public elementary schools the best and most thorough instruction in secular subjects, they are unanimously of opinion that their religious and moral training was a matter of still higher importance, and all the evidence was practically unanimous as to the desire of parents for the religious and moral training of their children.

The Commissioners enforce the value of manual and technical instruction. The present large annual outlay as now distributed, they hold, does not secure for the nation commensurate results, and various modifications are suggested to secure this.

The Report contains certain reservations by Cardinal Manning.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

Mr. Cross (Conservative), son of Lord Cross, was elected unopposed for the West Derby division of Liverpool to-day in place of Lord Claud Hamilton, resigned through ill-health.

EXECUTION AT DERBY TO-DAY.

The execution of Arthur Thomas Delaney, aged thirty-one, for the murder of his wife at Chesterfield on July 12, took place in Derby gaol this morning. The convict ate a good breakfast and walked firmly to the scaffold. Berry was the executioner, and he gave the prisoner a five-feet drop, death being instantaneous. The prisoner during his stay in gaol expressed great penitence for his crime, and fully admitted the justice of his sentence.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S LATEST MARRIAGE.

The registrar's office at which the Duke and Duchess were re-married is one of the departments in the handsome and spacious vestry hall in Mount-street. The room in which the ceremony took place is a light, cool, and airy apartment, with stained-glass windows and a salmon-coloured paper relieved by a dado. The furniture consisted of a few cane chairs and an escritoire, on the left of which is a huge safe, through the iron bars of which you can see the red-bound archives of the registrar's curious library. The only "service" of marriage before a superintendent registrar is for each party to declare in the presence of the superintendent registrar and the registrar of the district, with open doors and during lawful hours, as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A.B., may not be joined in matrimony to C.D." And each party is to say to the other. "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded (wife or husband, as the case may be.") Notice has to be given previously to the Superintendent Registrar, and the notice is suspended in his office. The act relating to civil marriages is 6 and 7 William 4, cap. 85. The only *essential* is the declaration. Religious ceremony in addition, and even the ring, is optional. The following is a copy of the marriage register:—

Page 11.

1888. **Marriage** *Solemnized at the Register Office, in the District of* **St. George, Hanover Square,** *in the County of Middlesex.*

No	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
22	Twenty-seventh July 1888	George Charles Spencer Churchill Lily Warren Spencer Churchill formerly Lily Warren Hamersley Widow	44 years 30 years	Previously Married at the City Hall of New York on the 28th June last	Duke of Marlborough Duchess of Marlborough	46, Grosvenor-square 46, Grosvenor-square	John Winston Spencer Churchill (deceased) Cicero Price	Duke of Marlborough K.G. Commodore United States

Married in the Register Office by Licence before me, Henry Tull, Registrar.

This Marriage was solemnized between us { Marlborough / L. W. Marlborough, formerly Lily Warren Hamersley, Widow } In the presence of us { Frances Anne, Dowr. Duchess of Marlborough / Spencer Whitehead } Thomas Worlock, Superintendent Registrar

I Certify THAT THE ABOVE WRITTEN IS A TRUE COPY OF AN ENTRY IN THE REGISTER BOOK OF MARRIAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF **St. George, Hanover Square.**

Stamp.

Extracted this Tenth day of August, 1888.

Henry Tull, Registrar.

UNEMPLOYED OF THIS "HUGE AND UNMANAGEABLE CITY.

REPORT OF THE MANSION HOUSE CONFERENCE.

The first report of the Mansion House Conference on the condition of the unemployed, which dates from the assemblages of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square in November last, has just been issued. The reference committee thus summarize their conclusions on the whole question :—

The committee are of opinion that works started for the relief of the unemployed, even though they be in some degree useful and beneficial, are in the long run an injury instead of a benefit to the community, by discouraging the real spirit of work, and thereby diminishing self-reliance and enterprise; also that such works under the management of amateurs, however well-intentioned, will usually result in increasing the number of those dependent on almsgiving, and, by slackening foresight during the months when wages are earned, intensify the evil instead of remedying it; moreover, such works tend to attract labour to London and further glut the market. If it be true, as has been stated, that there are in London some 20,000 men generally out of work at some time or other during the winter, and under existing circumstances always likely to be, it is obvious that giving work to about 350 does not touch the question at all, and that the large mass of unskilled labour will always be found every winter ready to take advantage of Mansion House funds, relief works, or anything else started by energetic and persevering philanthropists. Clearly, then, the distress of this huge and unmanageable city, differing as it does in every locality, can never be satisfactorily met by the creation of a central relief fund or by the well-meant efforts of charitable societies to give employment to the unemployed. For such evils there can be no immediate cure; they can only be met by steady and patient local effort to improve the condition of the people. Local distress must be met by local means, and the local authorities, aided by the charitable residents and others conversant with the wants of the district, are the only persons who can effectually cope with the evil in such a way as will alike be beneficial to both givers and receivers. Accordingly, the committee would earnestly press on those who direct or who take part in almsgiving, to form such local councils as will command general confidence, and which may, by relief so far as it is of service, and by some of the means above suggested, do their utmost to give an outlook for the unemployed generally, and to rescue the unskilled labourer from his present hopeless condition.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRELLER.

Governor Morehouse has, a St. Louis telegram says, refused to reprieve Maxwell. Preparations are going on for the execution to-day. Maxwell has all along appeared hopeful that he would finally escape, and has been spending much time during the last days of his life playing dominoes in seeming indifference to his fast approaching fate. The hour of execution was said to be fixed for noon.

THE "MASTER'S" GIFT TO HIS BRIDE.

The Master of Trinity College, who was yesterday married to Miss Ramsay, the distinguished Senior Classic, presented his bride (says the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) with a very suitable gift. It consisted of the works of Plato, Sophocles, and Dante, splendidly bound in morocco.

"MR. MANTON" AND MR. HENRY MILNER.

It would seem, writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, that the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, now that she has again married, intends to discard the racing *nom de guerre* of "Mr. Manton," by which she is so well known in turf circles, for I see by to-night's official *Racing Calendar* that all of those horses belonging to her Grace which have been entered for the autumn handicaps have been nominated in the name of her husband, Mr. Henry Milner, who henceforward will figure as the owner of the "all scarlet" jacket which the Manton stable has made famous. Probably now that the Earl of Dudley has attained his majority another ring name, "Mr. E. Wardour," will disappear from the *Calendar*, and give place to the real appellation of the owner.

ANOTHER BICYCLING FATALITY.

Late last evening a young man named Arthur Shaw, of Shipley, while descending Hollings Hill, near Bradford, collided with a carrier's waggon, and was pitched off a bicycle he was riding and killed on the spot. He appears to have been riding at a fast rate, and in turning a corner he rushed into the waggon before he was able to turn out of the way.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. SUSSEX.

Sussex had a long day in the field yesterday at the Oval. Surrey went in first, and when the stumps were drawn had made the large total of 424 for the loss of five wickets, all of whom got into double figures. W. W. Read once more made one of his large scores, being 128 not out.

The second day's play in this match opened at the Oval at 11 A.M. to-day. Surrey resumed their innings, the not-outs—W. W. Read (128) and Bowden (6)—facing the bowling of Humphreys and A. Hide. The weather is again beautifully fine and the wicket playing very fast. The batsmen continued to hold their own way notwithstanding several changes of bowling, till the score was taken to 541, when W. W. Read was caught at the wicket by Phillips off A. Hide for 171.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Abel, c A. Hide, b J. Hide	59	M. Read, c and b Humphreys	12
Shuter, b A. Hide	95	Bowden, not out	78
Lohmann, st Phillips, b Humphreys	24	Extras	16
W. W. Read, c Phillips, b A. Hide	171	Total	541
Key, b Newham	84		

THE AUSTRALIANS v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There was a large attendance at Clifton College grounds, Bristol, yesterday, when the Australians commenced their twenty-eighth match. Gloucestershire went in first, and although they lost three wickets for 30 runs, they managed to compile 214 for their first innings. The Australians did not make a stand, as when stumps were drawn they had lost six wickets for 83 runs.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

W. G. Grace, b Ferris	6	H. V. Page, run out	4
E. M. Grace, c Bannerman, b Ferris	16	E. Peake, not out	28
W. W. Pullen, c and b Lyons	7	Woof, st Blackham, b Worrall	15
Painter, b Worrall	37	Roberts, c Worrall, b Boyle	3
O. G. Radcliffe, c Edwards, b Lyons	29	Extras	3
J. H. Brain, b Trott	0	Total	214
F. Townsend, b Trott	66		

AUSTRALIANS.

A. C. Bannerman, b Wood	0	First Innings.	
J. M'C. Blackham, b Peake	10	J. Lyons, c Roberts, b W. G. Grace	6
H. Trott, not out	48	P. S. M'Donnell, not out	6
G. J. Bonnor, c and b Peake	2	Extras	4
S. P. Jones, b Peake	0	Total	83
J. D. Edwards, c and b Townsend	7		

J. J. Ferris, H. F. Boyle, and J. Worrall to bat.

KENT v. LANCASHIRE.

The fourth day's play in the Canterbury Week was witnessed by over 9,000 persons. Kent won the toss, and went in first, scoring 210, while the visitors unfortunately lost four of their best bats for the small total of 22 runs.

This match was resumed this morning at Canterbury in magnificent weather. Lancashire continued their first innings, which closed for 96. Barlow was not really out yesterday, the ball rebounded from the wicket-keeper's pad, and he retired under a mistaken impression.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS WEAK.

Money for the day is a good deal wanted in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, and 1½ to 1¾ per cent. is freely paid for advances till to-morrow. The discount rate has promptly responded to the advance in the official minimum of the Bank of England, and is now quoted at 2⅝ to 2¾ per cent. for three months' bank paper. Although the discount houses advanced their allowances for money deposited with them to 1½ per cent. for money at call and 1¾ per cent. for money at notice, there is still a considerable difference between these rates and the charge for discounting. It is now reported that Germany as well as France is helping to meet the demand for gold for the Argentine Republic, and the amount taken from this market therefore may after all be small.

For the moment operators in Stock Exchange securities are busy with the final arrangement of the account, this being pay-day, and the amount of fresh business entered into up to the present has been small. The tone, however, keeps good, and the tendency is rather to higher quotations. Consols are steady, and in the Home Railway market there is a slight upward movement. Chatham Ordinary continues to be purchased for Continental account, and is now quoted at 23⅛, and there is again a demand for the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, owing to the brilliant weather. In the Foreign department, Egyptian and Spanish have been bought, but otherwise scarcely anything has been done, and the movements are insignificant. American Railroads are not so strong, owing to the less favourable advices from New York, and the majority of the changes, though only slight, are adverse. Trunks are weak in sympathy with American, but Mexican Railway issues are almost entirely neglected. The Mining department and the market for Miscellaneous industrial securities are very quiet, and there are no variations of special importance.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened firm, but reacted somewhat on heavy realizations. However, under the lead of coalers, and Central of New Jersey in particular, the losses were regained, with something in addition. The advances in specialities ranged to 5, but the changes in the general list were on the whole only fractional. The close on the renewal of selling was quiet but heavy, at nearly the opening figures.

Messrs. Grant, Gillman, and Long, bankers, of Portsmouth, announce in a circular that they have made arrangements to amalgamate their firm, as from the 30th of June last, with that of Messrs. Maddison, Hankinson, Darwin, and Hankinson, bankers, Southampton, and have converted the united businesses into a joint-stock bank, under the title of Grant and Maddison's Union Banking Company (Limited). The whole of the subscribed capital of the bank has been taken up by the partners in the two firms. Their London agents are Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited).

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, Chatham Ordinary and Midland ⅛. *Lower*: Caledonian ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Italian and Mexican ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified 5-16, and the Preference ⅛. *Declined*: French Four and a Half per Cents. and Turkish Defence ¼.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Erie Second Mortgage ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, the Preference ⅛, and New York Central ⅛. *Fallen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ½, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific ⅜, Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Central Pacific, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Lower*: Canadian Pacific ¼, Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ¼, the First and Third Preference ⅛, the Ordinary 1-16, and Mexican Second Preference ⅛.

Rio Tinto and De Beers Mining shares are up ⅛, and Ooregum 1-16; but Suez Canal shares are down ¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Market quieter; prices steady. Sales 10,000. Futures are quiet, and there is no response to the rise at New York.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols	100⅛	⅜	
New Consols 2¾	99⅛	½	
Reduced 3 p. c.	100¼	1¼	
LocalLoan Stock	103¼	¾	
New 2½ per. Cent.	95¼	6¼	
India 3½ per Cent.	105¾	5¼	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rus.	69⅜	⅛	
Egyptian Guar.	102	½	
Met. Bd. Wks. 5¼	113	½	
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip.	103½	4	
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	109¼	10¼	
Liverpool	111	½	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	
Do. Hard Dols	70	1	
Do. Treasury	97½	8½	
Austrian Gold	90	2	
Do. Silver	66	8	
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½	
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	
Do. Cedulas	61¼	2¼xd	
Chilian 4½ p.c.1885	100	2	
Costa Rica A.	83½	9½	
Do. B.	87⅛	8¼	
Egypt. State Dom.	101⅛	2	
Do. Unified	84⅛	⅜	
Do. Preference	102⅛	⅜	
Do. Daira Sanieh	79⅞	⅜	
French 3 p.c. Rnts.	82¼	¾	
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts.	104¼	5¼	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73¼	¼	
Hung. Gold Rentes	82⅝	⅜	
Italian	95½	¾	
Mexican Converted	39½	¾	
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¼	14	
Do. 6 p.c.	15⅛	⅜	
Portuguese	6⅜	⅜	
Russian 1873	97⅞	8⅛	
Spanish 4 p. c.	72 13 16	15 16	
Turkish 1854	99	101	
Group 1	24	½	
Group 2	15	¼	
Groups 3 and 4	14⅛	⅞	
4½ p. c. 1871	86	½	
5 p. c. Defence	96	½	
5 p. c. Priority	82	3	
Uruguay Unified	72½	3	
Virginia Funded	43½	4½	
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	½	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	106⅝	⅞	
Great Eastern	67½	8 xn	
Great Northern	118	19	
Ditto A	102	3	
Great Western	144¾	5¼xd	
Hull and Barnsley	3½	1	
Lanc. and York.	118	19	
Brighton(Ordinary)	133	40	
Do. A	123½	¾	
Chatham(Ordinary)	23	¼	
Do. Preference	100½	1 xd	
North Western	171½	¾	
South Western	136½	7 xd	
Manchester & Shef.	67	9	
Do. A.	35¾	¾	
Met. Consolidated	73½	4 xd	
Do. Land Stock	71	2	
Do. District	34½	5	
Midland	133	½	
North British	114⅜	15⅞	
North Eastern	153¼	9	
North Stafford	103	9	
South Eastern	128	30	
Do. Deferred	106⅛	⅞	
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	59¼	60	
Cen. Pacific Shares	36⅜	¾	
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	75	¼	
Denver&R.Grande	19⅞	20⅛	
Do. Pref.	51¼	2¼	
Illinois Shares	125½	6½	
Lake Shore	99¾	½	
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	¾	
Louis. and Nash	61½	2 xd	
Mex. Cen. Bonds	61¼	¾	
Do. Nat "A"	61	2	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	15	⅛	
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110¼	¾	
New York Ontario	15¾	17¼	
Erie Shares	23¾	9	
Do. Sec. Mort.	101	2	
Norfolk & West. Pre	52	½	
N.Y.P.&O. 1st Mt	38⅛	9	
North. Pacific Pref.	58⅛	9	
Pennsylvania Sh.	55½	6	
Phil. and Read. Sh	34¼	⅛	
UnionPacificShares	62	½	
Wabash Preferred	26⅞	7⅛	
Do. Gen. Mort.	41¼	5¼	
Grand Trunk Sh.	9⅞	13½	
Do. First Pref.	58⅜	⅞	
Do. Second Pref.	40½	1	
Do. Third Pref.	22⅛	⅞	
Do. Guaranteed	66⅛	7	
Mexican Ordinary	4⅝	7⅛	
Do. First Pref	12⅞	20⅛	
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	7⅞	½	
Lombardo-Venetian	8¼	⅜	
Varna 3 per cent	6¼	7	
Nitrate Railway	25¾	6	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	13	⅛	
City Bank	20	1	
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	8¼	
Imperial Ottoman	10 15 16	11 1 16	
London and County	86¼	7½	
Union of London	38½	9½	
London and West.	66	7	
London Joint Stock	33½	9½	
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½	
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric.	46½	7½	
MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	5-16	7-16	
Mysore shares	3 3 16	5 xd	
Ooregums	1¼	⅜	
Cape Copper	3⅝	⅞	
Namaqua	2⅜	3⅛	
Mason and Barry	9¼	½	
Rio Tinto	20⅜	⅝	
Montana £1 shares	1½	¾	
De Beers	25⅝	6⅛	
Kimberley Cent.	30¼	¼	
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.			
Anglo-American	41	2	
Do. Pref.	68	9	
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅜	
Eastern	12¼	½	
Ditto Extension	12⅞	13⅛	
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜	
Globe Teleg. Trust	6½	⅛xd	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	210	15	
London Street	13	14	
London Tramway	14	15	
North Metropolitan	18½	19	
WATERWORKS.			
ChelseaWaterworks	252	7	
East London	195	200	
Grand Junction	123	8	
Kent	270	5	
Lambeth	257	62	
New River, New	347	52	
S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	161	6	
W. Middlesex	264	9	
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	254	3	
Imp. Continental	205	8	
South Metropolitan	315	20	
BrushElecLt(£4 pd)	3	½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8¾	9 xd	
Guinness and Co.	315	20	
Hotchkiss	9	¼xd	
Bryant and May	12⅝	⅛xd	
Spratt's Patent	9½	10 xd	
P. and O. Steam	62	4	
Royal Mail Steam	59	61	
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½	
Hudson's Bay	19¼	20	
Suez Canal	87	½	
E. & W. Ind. Dock	24	6	
London and St. Katharine	38	40	

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE AT THE RIDLEY INQUEST.

MR. LANE AND ALDERMAN HOOPER RELATE THEIR EXPERIENCES.

At Fermoy yesterday the coroner's inquiry into the death of Dr. Ridley was resumed. Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., and Alderman Hooper, M.P., gave evidence as to their relations with Dr. Ridley while in Tullamore Gaol. Mr. Lane stated that he was sent to Tullamore Gaol on January 21. Dr. Ridley examined him on the evening of his arrival, and said, "Well, we can't kill you in three weeks here." On the following morning witness was stiff and sore from the plank bed, and Dr. Ridley told him that he would give a mattress in the course of five or six days, but that if he did so sooner he would get into trouble with the Prisons Board. He got medicine from Dr. Ridley, who said he would not allow him to get too much punishment. At another time Dr. Ridley told him that he could not have Alderman Hooper and himself in the cells at the same time without having one or the other of them on punishment. Dr. Ridley said he could get on all right as long as the strange doctor was kept away. On one occasion Dr. Ridley said to him that if he could not give him exercise he would give him some food, and he brought him some roast fowl and sandwiches rolled up in his handkerchief. On several days following Dr. Ridley brought him poached eggs. He repaid the kindness of Dr. Ridley at his own request by letting the public know that he was not the inhuman wretch prison discipline made him appear. He met Dr. Ridley in London after his release. They were on most friendly terms, and walked on arm-in-arm through the terrace of the House of Commons. Dr. Ridley told him that he had been on a visit to the Irish Office, and he was in great dread lest Mr. Dillon should be sent from Dundalk Prison to Tullamore. Mr. Hooper, M.P., also spoke of Dr. Ridley's kind treatment of himself. He believed Dr. Ridley was a kind-hearted man, who had duties to perform which were unpleasant to him, and he was exceedingly astonished to hear that Mr. Mandeville had spoken harshly of him.—A Juryman: Do you think he dreaded investigation?—Yes, most certainly. His plans and schemes having broken down, I believe he felt something akin to remorse. The inquiry was again adjourned, after the father of the deceased had denied the truth of the allegations of immorality made on a previous occasion by the Rev. Mr. Murphy against Dr. Ridley.

A SEQUEL TO THE LEWISHAM POISONING CASE.

£200 DAMAGES AGAINST THE CHEMIST.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury, an action was yesterday heard in which Mrs. Catherine Ann Brewster sought to recover damages for the loss of her husband from Mr. Edward Lawrence Henry. The plaintiff is a widow, residing at No. 57, Court-hill-road, Lewisham, the defendant being a chemist, carrying on business at Loampit-vale, Hithergreen-lane, also in Lewisham. Plaintiff is the widow of a publican, who was the proprietor of the Sir Daniel Brewster publichouse, at Lewisham, and also carried on business as a builder. On the 17th of June last, a medical student named Malcolm Cowan, and a friend of Mr. Brewster's, called at his house. Mr. Brewster complained of headache, and Cowan suggested that he should take five drops of strychnine in a seidlitz powder, remarking that he often took it himself. Deceased asked, as he could not get the strychnine himself, whether the medical student would get it for him. To this Cowan consented, and went to Henry's shop, where he asked for the five drops of strychnine, to be mixed with half a seidlitz powder. He was served, by a young man named Eugene Henry, aged twenty-two, the son of the defendant, but instead of supplying five drops of strychnine the assistant put in eight grains, about sixty or seventy drops, which counsel said was sufficient to kill twenty persons. The bottle into which the strychnine was put was not labelled "Poison," but simply the draught, nor was there any statutory entry in the chemist's book of the sale of the poison. Mr. Brewster, who was a strong, hale, and hearty man of about seventy years of age, took the draught next morning, and in six minutes he was dead. The widow now brought an action, under Lord Campbell's Act, to recover damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff £200.

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION WITH LIGHTHOUSES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presided yesterday at a meeting of the House of Commons' Select Committee appointed to inquire into Lloyd's Signal Stations Bill, the object of which is to enable Lloyd's to acquire lands compulsorily when required for the purpose of placing outlying lighthouses and islands in communication with the mainland by electricity. Sir Richard Wyatt, who appeared for the promoters of the bill, said that it was the outcome of the investigations of a Departmental Committee, who recommended it with a view to saving life at sea. The difficulty had presented itself in Lloyd's of persons trying to acquire an unreasonable price for a bit of land required for the purpose. The Committee passed the preamble of the bill.

THE DARING BANK ROBBERY IN FRANCE.

At Bow-street police-court yesterday, Eddy Guerin, alias George McCaull, was charged on remand before Sir James Ingham with being concerned in stealing 247,000 f. from the premises of the Crédit Lyonnais, on the 2nd of July. According to the evidence given on the previous occasion a messenger of the Banque de France was in the act of receiving money and valuable securities through the guichet, or ticket-hole, of the Crédit Lyonnais, at Lyons, when he suddenly discovered that a parcel of bank notes had been stolen from him. The prisoner was seen near the guichet just before the robbery, and had disappeared when it was discovered. He was arrested at the Albany Tavern, Great Port and-street, after an exciting chase over the roofs of several houses. Mr. Gill now appeared for the prisoner, who is suffering from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the left side. The circumstances under which that wound was received the prisoner declines to explain more fully than by saying that he met with an accident in Paris. The police stated that they had important evidence to give to complete their case.

THE WHITECHAPEL TRAGEDY.

The body of a single woman, named Martha Turner, aged thirty-five, of 4, Star-place, Commercial-road, was found lying on the landing of George's-yard Buildings, Whitechapel, early on Tuesday morning. Dr. Keelene, who examined the body, said he found on it thirty-nine punctured wounds. There were no fewer than nine in the throat and seventeen in the breast. He had since made a post-mortem and found the left lung punctured in five places. The heart, too, had been penetrated. He did not think the wounds had been inflicted by the same instrument. One wound had been caused by a sword-bayonet or dagger, and the others by a penknife. It was impossible for the whole of the wounds to have been self-inflicted. Death was due to loss of blood consequent on the injuries. The inquiry was adjourned.

ENTRIES FOR THE AUTUMN HANDICAPS.

The CESAREWITCH STAKES, a handicap of 25 sov. each, 10 ft. with 500 added, for three yrs old and upwards, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sov. and the third 100 sov. out of the stakes. (Cesarewitch Course.) (84 subs.)

Sheep, 3 yrs	Le Caissier, 5 yrs	Benburb, 3 yrs	Ashplant, 5 yrs	St. Prosper, 3 yrs
Queen's Counsel, 3 y	Alarum, 4 yrs	Hark, 3 yrs	Rhythm, 4 yrs	Bellona, 6 yrs
Clan Chattan, 3 yrs	Admiral Benbow, 3 y	Latania, 3 yrs	Oliver Twist, 5 yrs	Fitz-Adam, 3 yrs
Quid Pro Quo, 3 yrs	Riversdale, 5 yrs	Magenta, 3 yrs	Balderdash, 3 yrs	Governor Waller, 4 y
Fullerton, 5 yrs	Mosspaul, 3 yrs	Dante, 4 yrs	Royal Rose, 5 yrs	Acme, 3 yrs
Decision, 4 yrs	Stronvar, 3 yrs	Rêve d'Or, 4 yrs	White Flag, 3 yrs	Spice, 3 yrs
Merry Andrew, 3 yrs	Savile, 4 yrs	Fealty, 4 yrs	Frank, 3 yrs	Ham, 4 yrs
Arrowflight, 3 yrs	Ossory, 3 yrs	Button Park, 5 yrs	Redeemer, 3 yrs	Martley, 4 yrs
Fretwork, 4 yrs	Orbit, 3 yrs	Eiridspord, 4 yrs	Brownie, 4 yrs	Phil, 4 yrs
Gallinule, 4 yrs	Matin Bell, 4 yrs	Heloise, 4 yrs	The Rejected, 4 yrs	River Plate, 3 yrs
Claymore, 4 yrs	Belle Mahone, 3 yrs	Zanzibar, 3 yrs	The Sailor Prince, a	Polydor, 3 yrs
Kenilworth, 3 yrs	Millstream, 5 yrs	Stourhead, aged	Surbiton, 3 yrs	Father Confessor, 3 y
Silkminster, 4 yrs	Treasurer, 3 yrs	Fleur de Marie, 3 yrs	Tonans, aged	Ténébreuse, 4 yrs
Ruddigore, 4 yrs	Astrologer, 3 yrs	Sorrento, 4 yrs	Trayles, 3 yrs	Siléne, 4 yrs
First Fiddler, 4 yrs	Attila, 4 yrs	Tissaphernes, 4 yrs	Zama, 3 yrs	Cotillon, 3 yrs
Dan Dancer, 4 yrs	Black Bead, 4 yrs	Holly, 4 yrs	Satiety, 3 yrs	Tondina, 3 yrs
East Indian, 3 yrs	The Cob, 5 yrs	Kinsky, aged	Timothy, 4 yrs	

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sov. each, 10 ft, with 500 added, the second to receive 100 sov. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. (New Cambridgeshire Course, last mile and a distance of A.F.) (109 subs.)

Sheen, 3 yrs	Tissaphernes, 4 yrs	Fealty, 4 yrs	Le Caissier, 5 yrs	Hawthorn, 4 yrs
Love-in-Idleness, 3 y	Holly, 4 yrs	Stourhead, aged	Harpenden, 5 yrs	Phil, 4 yrs
Galore, 3 yrs	Abu Klea, 4 yrs	Cherry Ripe, 4 yrs	Alarum, 4 yrs	River Plate, 3 yrs
Queen's Counsel, 3 y	Kinsky, aged	Eiridspord, 4 yrs	Socrates, 3 yrs	Polydor, 3 yrs
Ice, 4 yrs	Thunderstorm, 5 yrs	Whistle Jacket, 4 yrs	Queen Bee, 4 yrs	Exmoor, 5 yrs
Gallinule, 4 yrs	Ashplant, 5 yrs	Heloise, 4 yrs	Minting, 5 yrs	Governor Waller, 4 yrs
Juggler, 3 yrs	Enterprise, 4 yrs	Zanzibar, 3 yrs	Redeemer, 3 yrs	Chelsea, 5 yrs
Merry Andrew, 3 yrs	Briar-root, 3 yrs	Treasurer, 3 yrs	Fulmen, aged	Fitz-Adam, 3 yrs
Chillington, 3 yrs	Neapolis, 3 yrs	Belle Mahone, 3 yrs	White Flag, 3 yrs	St. Prosper
Fair Haven, 3 yrs	Lady Muncaster, 4 y	Veracity, 4 yrs	Frank, 3 yrs	VanDiema's Land, 3 yrs
Fullerton, 5 yrs	Attila, 4 yrs	Ossory, 3 yrs	The Sailor Prince, a	Tonans, aged
Bismarck, 3 yrs	Astrologer, 3 yrs	Orbit, 3 yrs	Cactus, 4 yrs	Rex, 4 yrs
Acme, 3 yrs	The Cob, 5 yrs	Dornoch, 3 yrs	Brownie, 4 yrs	Trayles, 3 yrs
Claymore, 4 yrs	Benburb, 3 yrs	Candlemas, 5 yrs	The Rejected, 4 yrs	Satiety, 3 yrs
Martley, 4 yrs	Hark, 3 yrs	Friar's Balsam, 3 yrs	Johnny Morgan, 3 y	Sandal, 3 yrs
East Indian, 3 yrs	Latania, 3 yrs	Kingfisher, 4 yrs	Brio, 4 yrs	Dévote, 3 yrs
Lisbon, 5 yrs	Magenta, 3 yrs	Admil. Benbow, 3 y	Princesse Palatine, 3	Timothy, 4 yrs
Assiduity, 3 yrs	Belisarius II., 4 yrs	Scottish King, 4 yrs	Tondina, 3 yrs	Danbydale, 3 yrs
Kenilworth, 3 yrs	Dante, 4 yrs	Panzerschiff, 4 yrs	Cotillon, 3 yrs	Kilwarlin, 4 yrs
Oliver Twist, 5 yrs	Button Park, 5 yrs	Caerlaverock, 3 yrs	Theodore, 5 yrs	Surbiton, 3 yrs
Balderdash, 3 yrs	Rêve d'Or, 4 yrs	Cabal, 4 yrs	Father Confessor, 3 y	Mamia, 4 yrs
Quicksand, 4 yrs	Irgunder, 3 yrs	Duncombe, 4 yrs	Ténébreuse, 4 y	

* Entered by telegram, and not yet confirmed.

The NEWMARKET OCTOBER HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h. ft, with 500 added. (A.F., One mile and two furlongs, straight.) (39 subs.)

Galore, 3 yrs	Admiral Benbow, 3	Quicksand, 4 yrs	Acme, 3 yrs	Father Confessor, 3 y
King Monmouth, 6	Candlemas, 5 yrs	Astrologer, 3 yrs	Governor Waller, 4 y	Ténébreuse, 4 yrs
St. Helen, 4 yrs	Kingfisher, 4 yrs	Santa Rosalia, 3 yrs	Exmoor, 5 yrs	Brio, 4 yrs
Arrowflight, 3 yrs	Heloise, 4 yrs	Button Park, 5 yrs	Phil, 4 yrs	Princess Palatine, 3 y
Gallinule, 4 yrs	Eiridspord, 4 yrs	Royal Rose, 5 yrs	Polydor, 3 yrs	Tondina, 3 yrs
Juggler, 3 yrs	Hark, 3 yrs	Dévote, 3 yrs	Wise Man, 3 yrs	Theodore, 5 yrs
Martley, 4 yrs	Benburb, 3 yrs	Plantagenet, 5 yrs	Aintree, 4 yrs	The Sage, 4 yrs
Scottish King, 4 yrs	Sorrento, 4 yrs	Mamia, 4 yrs	Devilshoof, 4 yrs	

WEIGHTS FOR THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

	Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb		Age	st	lb
Exmoor	5	9	9	Sorrento	4	7	0	Mosspaul	3	6	7
Selby	6	8	0	Trales	3	6	12	Jacob	6	6	6
Scottish King	4	7	12	Althorp	6	6	12	Jersey Lily	4	6	6
Savile	4	7	12	Claymore	4	6	11	Dornoch	3	6	6
Brownie	4	7	2	Guy Mannering	4	6	10	White Flag	3	6	4
Matin Bell	4	7	2	Horton	4	6	9	Treasurer	3	6	3
Tommy Tittlemouse	6	7	1	Prince Rudolph	4	6	8	Hungarian	6	6	2
				Nappa	4	6	7	Frank	3	6	0

	Age	st	lb
Osmunda	3	6	0
Albertus	3	6	0
Astrologer	3	5	12
Lady Rosebery	3	5	12
Mosque	4	5	11
Fitz-Adam	3	5	11
Craven	3	5	7
Santa Rosalia	3	5	7

THE GREAT BURGLARY AT MUNICH.

At Bow-street police-court yesterday, Frank Bailey, alias Frank Buck, and William Davis, alias Billy Porter, were brought up on remand before Sir James Ingham under the Extradition Acts, charged with breaking into a jeweller's shop at Munich, and stealing therefrom money and property to the value of 96,000 marks. By the treaty obligations, the prisoners, if British subjects, could not be handed over to the German authorities. The prosecution maintain that both prisoners are Americans; but Mr. Besley, on behalf of Davis, now called his uncle to show that his parents were natives of Cork, and that the prisoner was born at sea on the way to America. Both prisoners were further remanded.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S FUNERAL.—President Cleveland has directed that the Executive departments at Washington shall be closed, and that all public business at the national capital shall be suspended to-morrow, the day of General Sheridan's funeral, as a mark of respect for his memory. The remains passed through New York yesterday on the way to Washington.

A REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.—The *Pester Lloyd* states that a "Revolutionary Committee," with its headquarters at Cettinje, has attempted to organize an insurrection in Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria, which was to take place during the festivities at Kieff. This committee is said to be in relation with the revolutionary party in Prague, Laibach, Brünn, and Zara.

PUBLIC SECURITY IN BULGARIA.—The representatives of the Powers at Sophia have presented the Government a Collective Note, in which they urge the necessity of more stringent measures for the security of life and property in Bulgaria. The Government has replied that it does all in its power to maintain the public security. The semi-official *Svoboda* declares that peace and order are only possible if the independence of Bulgaria is guaranteed.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED HERO.—News has reached England of the sudden death from cholera at Allahabad, on Friday last, of Major-General Lynch, C.B., who was only appointed to the command of a division of the Bengal Army in March last, for which Presidency he sailed about the middle of that month. General Lynch had a most distinguished record, including some of the severest actions connected with the Indian Mutiny. He joined Havelock's force on its first taking the field in India, and was present in every action fought by that column, his horse being killed under him at Cawnpore.

VISIT OF LORD HARTINGTON TO ROSSENDALE.—At a meeting of the Rossendale Unionists' executive held last night, it was announced that arrangements were being made for a visit of Lord Hartington to the division in October, and also for a later meeting to be held in some other part of North-east Lancashire. Mr. Chamberlain has been invited to address a meeting at Rossendale, but has written expressing his regret that he will be under the necessity of postponing the acceptance of the invitation until towards the end of the year. Further arrangements are in hand for the appearance of other leading Dissentient Liberals in the division during the autumn.

THE HOME RULE UNION.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Home Rule Union was held last night at the offices of the union in Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, S.W., at which Prof. Stuart, M.P., presided. Mr. R. T. Reid, M.P., was elected a member of the executive in the room of Mr. H. P. Cobb, who has resigned. A sub-committee was appointed to carry on the ordinary business of the union during the vacation; and as the literature van has proved so striking a success in West Cambs, and so large a number of constituencies are applying for it, a small sub-committee was appointed to consider the cost and advisability of having another van built.

LAST NIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

BY A SPECTATOR.

IT was a thin, tired House last night, with the shadow of the Recess upon it. There was one noteworthy thing among Questions. A little set-piece, which was performed by Mr. Balfour and Colonel Hughes, gave a curious instance of the elaboration to which party spirit will condescend in breaking a fly on the wheel. There is at present a travelling van in the country charged with a convoy of Home Rule tracts and leaflets for distribution. This van, it appears, is conducted by a man of the name of Murray, who, as it is announced, quitted the Irish constabulary, as others have done and will do again, in disgust at the work he had to do. Colonel Hughes having asked a question about the man's antecedents, Mr. Balfour was prepared with a report from the Chief Inspector to the effect that three men of the name had left the force in recent years. Of these, two were dismissed, one as a thief and one for drunkenness on duty. The other left owing to ill-health, with a gratuity; but Mr. Balfour gaily included him in the general description as "not a very reputable member of society." Mr. Sexton protested against these vague and insidious attempts to injure a poor man; but he demanded more particularization in vain. No wonder an exclamation from the Irish benches had to be reprobated by the Speaker—an interjection of "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

The better part of the evening was shared between the Oaths Bill and the Indian Budget.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S TRIUMPH.

Mr. Bradlaugh came to the motion for the third reading of his bill, not with fear and trembling, for he is a stranger to those weaknesses, but in the full expectation that he would have to settle with the Radical wing. As it turned out, the rather exacting opposition from that quarter came to very little. Mr. Morley no longer appeared in the van, or even in the rear, and the warning of malcontents that, if taken, the bill would be defeated, was never near realization. Dr. Hunter explained, however, that he could not vote for the third reading as he had voted for the second, nor take to his bosom a changeling child; and Mr. E. Robertson followed suit. He resented what he termed the stigma on persons without religious belief. Mr. Picton minimised the importance of the measure either way in its present form. Mr. Gedge said little, and left to Mr. De Lisle the congenial task of moving that the bill be read this day six months. Mr. De Lisle did not produce in the jaded and flaccid House the effect which he has produced sometimes. He did, however, chronicle his regret that a Tory Government should give "legal sanction to ungodliness." The main feature of the very brief and simple speech, instinct with strong feeling and hungry expectation, was the quarter to which it was addressed, and in which it was sympathetically received. "Our good friends, the enemies," was Mr. Bradlaugh's sentiment about the Tory party. It was by them that his earnest appeal to the extremists of both sides, to recognize the compromise which he had faithfully made, was greeted with amicable, if subdued, cheering. Mr. Bradlaugh's strong point was that the proviso on which so many curses have been spent by high-flying Radicals was merely reproduced from all previous removals of the same disability—from Quakers, &c. Sir. E. Clarke laughed to scorn the falsehood of extremes, and called on every one to sink prejudices before this "material amendment of the law." Mr. Cossham made a Radical speech, in which he was followed by Mr. Sinclair the Liberal Unionist and Mr. Darling the Tory. Mr. Darling, by the way, frequently makes very sensible speeches. His parliamentary moderation will yet eclipse the intemperate virulence of his election campaign. Colonel Sandys seconded Mr. De Lisle all in vain. Mr. De Lisle has fallen on evil days, when the House of Commons is no longer awed into acquiescence by unctuous appeals to the god of intolerance. The Tory Baalites cut themselves with knives all to no purpose. And Mr. Bradlaugh, after shepherding his rather mixed flock into the lobby, was able to read out the triumphant numbers of 147 against 60. *Finis coronat opus.* The Oaths Bill has been read a third time. And all parties were ready to honour the indomitable grit which has carried it to its goal.

BIG ACCOUNTS IN A SMALL HOUSE.

Then the Indian Budget. Sir J. Gorst's statement was shortened—but these things never seem too short—by two causes. He had read an explanatory memorandum in June, and he was reserving much till Mr. Bradlaugh should have raised certain points. He announced a satisfactory balance for the year, due partly to increased land revenue, opium, stock, excise, &c. The military charge in North Burmah ran to seven figures—£1,520,000. Then there were liabilities owing to the fall in value of the rupee. The salt tax, of course, had been increased; and in time we might be able to impose a land tax. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) Sir J. Gorst held out a prospect of an annual deficit not less than £340,000 in Upper Burmah; but exemplary Lower Burmah would make up the book by a surplus of 700,000 lakhs of rupees. A good Government in India, concluded Sir John, must almost mean a costly Government. The statement was throughout lucid and orderly.

Mr. Bradlaugh, pressing on to secure new triumphs, made a strong speech demanding an inquiry into Indian administration. Inquiry, he said, must come. It was needed now. It had constantly been asked for before. It was asked for by the natives at every Congress. They wanted it as the only way to throw light on their grievances, grievances which they felt the more keenly after the gift of higher education. He feared that those whom we treated as an inferior race would turn against us in the hour of danger.

Mr. J. M. Maclean said that the natives had as much share in the Civil Service as was consistent with expediency. Sir R. Lethbridge stood up manfully behind the Treasury bench for Mr. Bradlaugh's inquiry and for Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal on behalf of natives excluded from offices. Sir William Plowden praised up the educated natives. Sir R. Temple made a moderate and midway speech, as clever as always. There were two remarkable signs of the times in that speech. Both were caught up by the Liberals with cordiality—another sign of the times. First, he paid a tribute to the civilizing mission of Russia in abolishing slavery on our north-west frontier. Secondly, he said emphatically that Russia had no immediate designs on India, whatever might arise from complications in South-east Europe.

Mr. Swift MacNeill made a very forcible, even eloquent, speech, indeed, the speaking as a whole was good, though the listeners were very few and very flaccid—and came down on the salt tax imposition and the Civil servants question. Mr. Stuart brought up the Cantonment Acts delay, as he had promised. Sir J. Gorst's answer was at least simple. There had only been time for him to receive an answer to his first despatch. As for the inquiry, there had been two recently. The other idea he ridiculed as an attempt to give over government to certain educated gentlemen forming a sort of Venetian oligarchy. He quoted statistics at length to show progress in India all round.

An addition of Sir R. Plowden's to the resolution was rejected by 36 to 105, and, after some indignant protests by Dr. Tanner about a medical matter, the resolution was agreed to.

The sitting was prolonged by discussion arising on the Public Works Money Bill, some Radicals having objected to the great expenditure on works and poor returns. Some protest of Dr. Tanner's having been peremptorily stopped by Mr. Courtney, the indignant Doctor insisted on several divisions, by way of having something for his money at least. He was only stopped from moving to report progress by strong protests from Mr. Sexton and Mr. J. O'Connor. So we sat on till 3.30.

SWEATING IN THE LONDON BOARD SCHOOLS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A JUVENILE "TEACHER" (!)

IN Hindle-street Board school, Stoke Newington, it was a few weeks ago, and I believe is, the custom to employ the sharpest children in teaching. One clever and good little fellow, six years old, was employed while he was in the infants' department in teaching the youngest children to say their letters and make strokes for something like an hour every day. He received regularly from the teacher ½*d.* per week. He had twelve children under his care in the playground. The child has now been removed to the big boys' department. In the same Board school a girl, aged ten, has been employed in teaching regularly for three months the "non-standard" girls—that is, as I understand, the girls who are not properly attached to any standard, and who, if the inspector paid a visit to the school, would be sent home. Subjoined will be found the number of girls she has taught and the number of hours she has been employed in the work during a week in June, 1888:—

	Hours.	No. of Girls.
Monday	3	6
Tuesday	2	6
Wednesday	1	12
Thursday	4	12
Friday	2	6

The girls' ages range from seven to fourteen. They are in the higher division of the second standard. She herself is in the third. It will be seen that out of the 27½ hours which these children spent at school they were under the charge of a girl of ten for twelve. This very juvenile teacher teaches her pupils to read and write, gives them what is called dictation, and sets them sums which she afterwards corrects!

Amusing accounts have been given to me of the little quarrels which sometimes take place between these juvenile teachers and their pupils. On one occasion a girl named Kate Rawling, nine years old, was hearing the third standard read. The word "warrior" was correctly pronounced. "If c-a-r-r-i-e-r spells carrier, w-a-r-r-i-o-r spells warrier," said the teacher, pronouncing the *a* short as in carrier. "I'm sure it's not," said one of her pupils, a new girl. "If you bother me," said the teacher, "teacher (that is the real teacher) 'll give you the pointer—she said she would. You just dare to contradict." The girl who dared to contradict consoled herself by remembering that perhaps to-morrow she would be in the position of teacher, and was silent. All the "teachers" seem to have very hazy ideas on pronunciation. I have heard of them pronouncing ingenious—ingenerous, partial—parte-al, and sagacity, sajacity.

This is a juvenile teacher's account of another and still more juvenile teacher's mode of teaching, in answer to questions:—"Me and another girl had Miss Thomson's class all to ourselves this afternoon. I think her name was Lorry. Lorry was teaching two rows and a half of girls. I think there are usually ten girls in a row. This girl Lorry is not more than nine or ten years old. She is in the second standard. Miss Thomson has the lower division of the second standard. I think Lorry was teaching Miss Thomson's girls all the afternoon. I was teaching from three o'clock until we went home. Lorry stood up on a chair and wrote some words on the blackboard—it took her a long time—and then she made the girls she was teaching write the words on their papers. She got a ruler off Miss Thomson's desk, and if the girls didn't put their hands behind them she rapped their knuckles. I never hit my girls, but I shake them sometimes. It's a great deal better for the girls to be shaken by me and hit by Lorry than it would be for them to be sent out to Miss D—— (governess), because if we sent them out she'd slap them; she said she would if they bothered us. No, she didn't say she'd slap them exactly, but she said that if they were naughty and bothered us to send them out to her, and if the other teachers sent out girls they are always slapped. Lorry could not keep her girls quiet at all. She kept on saying that she'd box their ears, and saying how quiet my girls were. My girls were littler than hers, but if she had not been so fussing her girls would have been quieter. She made a great noise herself. She said she did not like to forgive girls, but she would forgive one girl. This girl had a very red face. She did not like Lorry calling her out and hitting her knuckles so many times, because she was much bigger than Lorry. Lorry did forgive girls sometimes; if she had not she would not have been able to do any teaching. The girls would not dare to tell the teacher about her hitting them. We are all the teacher's favourites. The mothers might tell, but we don't often get rulers to hit the girls. We teach in the hall usually. There are no rulers there."

THE PIONEER OF THE "OVERLAND ROUTE."

SOMEWHAT tardy justice has been done to the memory of Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., a man who in his day created not a little sensation. Lord Northbrook to-day unveiled at Chatham a life-like statue in bronze, by Mr. H. H. Armstead, of the pioneer of the overland route to India. In addition to the local effort in the place of his birth, this movement has had the support of gentlemen who are in a sense representatives of those who have benefited by the efforts of Lieutenant Waghorn. Lord Northbrook was First Lord of the Admiralty when the memorial movement was initiated, and he gave the project his hearty concurrence, along with Earl Kimberley, who was then Secretary of State for India. The India Council, the Suez Canal Company, the Peninsular and Oriental Shipping Company, M. de Lesseps, Lord Derby, the Duke of Edinburgh, and others interested in the communications between the mother country and our Eastern possessions also subscribed.

The story of Lieutenant Waghorn's life is romantic, and towards its close even tragic. He was born in the first year of the century, and, having displayed an early proclivity for the sea, was at the immature age of twelve placed as a midshipman on board one of her Majesty's ships of war, in which he served nearly five years. His ability in seamanship was remarkable, for at the age of seventeen, two years earlier than the prescribed time, he passed in navigation for lieutenant, although he did not receive that rank till 1842 after repeated applications. He was paid off at the end of 1817, and after a voyage to Calcutta on board a freetrader, was appointed in 1819 to the pilot service in Bengal, in which he did duty till 1824, when on the outbreak of the war in Arracan he was appointed to the command of the Honourable East India Company's cutter *Matchless* and a division of gunboats. In this expedition he saw much service, in which he exhibited great daring and skill, and received the warm commendation of his superior officers. Returning to Calcutta in 1827 he communicated to the authorities plans which he had formed for steam communication between India and England, viâ the Cape. With ample recommendations he proceeded to England to promote his idea, but his proposals were received coldly and, in short, rejected. In October, 1829, Waghorn was commissioned by Lord Ellenborough, the President of the India Board, to proceed to India, through Egypt, with despatches to the Governor of Bombay, and to report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for the overland route. Having reached Suez he found that the steamer he was ordered to join was not there, but undaunted he proceeded down the Red Sea in an open boat without chart or compass, reaching Juddah, a distance of 620 miles, in six and a half days. From this point he secured means of reaching India, and was congratulated on his feat. The knowledge gained on this trip convinced him that this was the route which should connect England to her great dependency, and from that time forward he devoted his whole energies to the achievement of his grand project. With no official aid he organized the overland route, building halting-places in the desert between Cairo and Suez, and established means of transit by which the voyage to India was very considerably shortened, and wholly divested of its terrors. More than this, he established alternative routes through Europe by which not only was time gained, but greater freedom and independence secured by this country. In these undertakings his private resources were hoplessly crippled, and the authorities treated him in anything but a generous fashion. On the 8th of June, 1849, he wrote :—

The immediate origin and cause of my embarrassments was a forfeited promise on the part of the Treasury and the India House, whereby only four instead of six thousand pounds, relied on by me, were paid towards the Trieste route experiments in the winter of 1846-7, when, single-handed and despite unparalleled and wholly unforeseen difficulties, I eclipsed, in five trials out of six, the long organized arrangements of the French authorities, specially stimulated to all possible exertion, and supplied with unlimited means by M. Guizot. . . . The disappointment occasioned by the non-payment of the £2,000 has preyed incessantly upon me since ; and now, a wreck alike almost in mind and body, I am sustained alone by the hope that the annals of the Insolvent Court will not have inscribed upon them the "Pioneer of the Overland Route," because of obligations he incurred for the public by direction of the public authorities.

This appeal was treated like many others, with cold disregard, and completely shattered in health and bruised in spirit Lieutenant Waghorn died, only a few months later, on the 7th of January, 1850, at the premature age of forty-nine. His countrymen looked upon him as a man with a craze, but M. de Lesseps, with greater perspicacity, saw the value of his idea, and from it, indeed, the scheme of the Suez Canal emanated. The illustrious Frenchman has frequently acknowledged his indebtedness to Lieutenant Waghorn, and placed his bust at the entrance of the Canal.

THE DEAN OF BANGOR AND THE NONCONFORMISTS

The Dean of Bangor, at his diocesan meeting yesterday, referred to a statement made by one of the Welsh Bishops that Nonconformist ministers were anxious to enter the Church. Although the Nonconformists had denied the fact, the Dean said that the Bishop of Llandaff had shown him two large piles of letters from Nonconformist ministers, being applications from them to be ordained by the Bishop. He had no doubt that these ministers who offered to join the Church had since been advocating disestablishment and endeavouring to ruin the Church in Wales. This agitation, he believed, was forced upon the Nonconformist ministers. As a case in point, the Dean said that when he was officiating at Aberdare, an Independent minister, who had since joined the Church, led an agitation against him for refusing to bury the unbaptised child of a rich Nonconformist. Subsequently this gentleman assured him that he regretted the agitation, but was forced into it, otherwise he would have lost his position as minister of the Independent chapel. The agitation against the Church was promoted by the deacons, and the preachers had not the moral courage to withstand it. The public opinion expressed in Wales on this matter was a false one, and some of the Dissenting ministers knew that, but dared not utter a word against it.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Sole Authorized Version—Mr. Mansfield's original creation. Dramatized by kind permission of Mr Robert Louis Stevenson. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) now open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, DAVID GARRICK. 376th Performance and Last Night of the Season. Preceded by, at 8.15, WHY WOMEN WEEP. Doors open 7.45.
N.B.—BETSY, the celebrated Criterion Comedy, will be reproduced, with the original cast TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Button, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 147th Time. Great success. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a New Comedy in Five Acts, by ROBERT BUCHANAN, entitled JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new One Act Play, entitled THE BROTHERS, by H. BYATT. Messrs. W. Rignold, C. Maude, J. S. Blythe, S. Buist, F. Gilmore, F. Grove, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames E. Johnstone, G. Hommrey, Arnold, McNeil, Harrison, Saunders, and Kate Rorke. Box-office open 10 till 6.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE.—Special Season under her direction.
EVERY EVENING at 8, the new Four-Act Play MARINA, by JOHN COLEMAN. Marina, Miss Eyre; other characters by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H. Maxwell, James East, Glenn Wynn, &c. Box Office open 10 till 6 daily. "SHE" is in preparation. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. Eugene C Stafford; Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER 146th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Saut Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 83rd Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gilfard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (686th Performance.)
Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Christian, F. Emney, J. Le Hay, Edward Grimm, and C. Hayden Coffin Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FAIRY BALLET, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," arranged and produced under direction of Madame KATTI LANNER and Mr. OSCAR BARRETT, THIS and EVERY EVENING. Open air if fine, Centre Transept if Wet. The *Times* says :—"It ought to attract the public in shoals. It is the most practical realization of the beauties of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' ever attempted." Admission daily, 1s.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice Messrs. R. Barrington R. Temple, J. Wilkinson, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, M. Christie A. Cole, and S. Grey.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy in three acts, adapted from the German of Von Moser, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by SYDNEY GRUNDY. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Agnes Mider, Miss Gertrude Goette, and Miss Lottie Venne. Box-office open 10 to 5. At 8.10 o'clock, SUNSET, by JEROME K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 9.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
SEASON 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
will commence
TO-MORROW (Saturday),
When the following artistes will appear:—Mdme. CLARA SAMUELL, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Mr. CHARLES BANKS, and Mr. BARRINGTON FOOTE. Mr. CARRODUS (Solo Violin), Mr. J. RADCLIFF (Solo Flute), Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS (Solo Cornet).
GRAND ORCHESTRA of 150 PERFORMERS.
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Conductor ..... Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
Pianoforte Accompanist, Mr. F. Lewis Thomas.
Private Boxes from £3 3s. to 10s. 6d.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7. Commence 7.30.

SEASON TICKETS (transferable) ONE GUINEA. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN DAILY, 10 to 5, under the direction of Mr. E. HALL. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH.
COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NIKITA and Mr. SIMS REEVES will APPEAR on MONDAY NEXT.
Admission One Shilling.
COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

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The damage caused to the Ferns and Plants by the unprecedented crowds visiting this Exhibition on Bank Holiday has now been repaired, and everything is in perfect order.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—BALLOON JOURNEY to VIENNA.—The largest Balloon in the world will be despatched from the Parade Ground in front of the Grand Stand, at OLYMPIA, on MONDAY NEXT, August 13, at Four o'clock, weather being favourable, for Vienna. Fare Five Guineas. Passengers may book at the Offices of Mr. SIMMONDS, 35, Regent-street, W., or at OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.
In consequence of the great success of this Exhibition arrangements have been made to OPEN the DOORS each day at 9 A.M., and close at 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
PERFORMANCES BY HERCAT IN ROYAL IRISH THEATRE.
IRISH BALLAD CONCERT IN CONCERT HALL.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
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NEW ATTRACTIONS. The Celebrated Hayward's Bijou Orchestra. May Pole and Morris Dancers, Balloon Ascents on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. BANDS: Grenadier Guards and Lincolnshire Regiment. TABLEAUX VIVANTS, AQUATIC PERFORMANCE and Swimming Entertainment, ARCTIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, REAL CANADIAN TOBOGGAN SLIDE. BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS by James Pain and Sons. Admission, ONE SHILLING EVERY DAY. Open 11 A.M. to 10 P.M.

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THE EMPRESS'S MONUMENT TO HER HUSBAND.

The choice of the monument which the Empress Victoria is about to erect over the grave of Frederick III. is another instance of the delicate consideration which distinguishes the actions of the widowed Empress. During their stay at Toblach the Emperor and Empress were much interested in the small old church of "the Holy Grave" at Innishen, which has often attracted the attention of visitors to the Puster valley by its peculiar architecture. The Emperor himself went over the church, and the Empress made sketches of various parts of it. At present two prominent German architects are at Innishen, making plans of the church, an exact copy of which is to be built as a mausoleum over the remains of the Emperor at the Friedenskirche.

THE HOME SECRETARY AS A HOME RULER.

A correspondent sends us the following extracts from the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Matthews on Sunday, November 3, 1868, in the town of Dungarvan. This remarkable oration commenced with a declaration of thanks to those who had welcomed him to that ancient borough, and goes on to declare that the speaker does not ascribe this gratifying reception to any merits of his own, but solely to the fact that he was opposing the parliamentary aspirations of the present Lord Justice Barry. Mr. Matthews proceeded:—"In those troubled times that have lately come over unhappy Ireland, there have been men who have come into collision with the law. They have been visited with a punishment which is certainly severe, and I am not the man to say it was not just. But I will say this, that every true-hearted Irishman felt of those men that if they had sinned against the law, at least they had deserved well of their country. . . . Every true-hearted Irishman, even though he condemn their sin against the law, cannot forget the accomplished mind of Luby, the eloquent pen of O'Leary, and the gentle, child-like, and poetic soul of Kickham." Speaking of his opponent, Mr. Matthews said that "he had renewed his old excuse for his conduct, that he had received his instructions, and should act up to them. Well, that is a professional excuse, but it is not an excuse for the minds and hearts of true Irishmen who forget the sin against the law for the love that those unhappy men bore to their downtrodden country." Again, referring to his opponent he declared that "groans and hisses greeted him for these slanders on his countrymen. . . . They have gone over the great Atlantic, and from the other side there have come back voices all joining in the cry of indignation and resentment I have heard from your lips to-day. . . . Wherever the Irish are found, from New York, from Canada, from Australia prayers go up that Barry may not be your member." But Mr. Matthews had more to add. Some one in the crowd cried out: "We'll have a Parliament of our own." The reply of the future Home Secretary was clear. His answer was: "Well, I do not despair yet. I tell you that if you will adopt the simple policy of sending to Parliament as your representatives men who are not pledged to a party, but who belong to Ireland alone . . . to stand aloof from both parties, to give each something to fear and to hope for . . . by letting the minister of the day—be he Whig or Tory—know that unless he satisfies the wishes of the people—not by private bribes to patriotic placemen, but by real national benefit—he will meet from the independent Irish representatives determined opposition."

A REMARKABLE ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

The mail steamer *Alameda*, a *Standard* correspondent reports, took to New Zealand news of a romance of the sea in many respects as wonderful as any recorded in the pages of fiction.

1,500 MILES IN AN OPEN BOAT.

On April 19 last the *Henry James*, of Glasgow (Captain Lattimore)—an iron ship of 964 tons register, with a cargo of coal, and having several passengers on board, bound from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Francisco—struck on a coral reef soon after passing the island of Palmyra, in the Pacific, about five degrees north of the Equator. The vessel had to be abandoned, and the boats being got out the crew and passengers took refuge on the island of Palmyra. They found there plenty of cocoanuts and some small birds, so that they were in no danger of immediate starvation. The mate and four seamen volunteered to go in one of the ship's boats to Samoa—a distance of one thousand three hundred miles, measured in a direct line. The boat was provisioned with a small keg of water, two hundred and fifty cocoanuts, a little bread, mutton, cheese, and whisky, and with this scanty provision for the journey the intrepid men set forth upon their perilous voyage. They reached Samoa in safety in nineteen days, although more dead than alive. Owing to the milk in the cocoanuts turning sour in consequence of the great heat, the men suffered severely from dysentery, and were so exhausted on arrival that they had to be carried from the boat. Attention was at once turned to the castaways left upon the island. Among them were two ladies and four children—two girls and two boys, their age varying from three to nine years. Several of the passengers were ill when the mate and his party left the island, and in their destitute state they felt the exposure greatly. Great fear was entertained in Samoa lest some, or indeed all, of them would be found to have perished by the time help arrived. The British Consul at once chartered a schooner to go to the assistance of the castaways, but before the schooner could reach the island the captain of the *Mariposa*, a mail steamer, bound from New Zealand to San Francisco, happened to hear of the disaster, and very kindly determined to visit the island, which lay some thirty miles out of his course, in order to see what had become of the refugees, whom he was fortunate enough to be able to rescue.

THE RESCUE OF THE CASTAWAYS—EXCITING SCENE.

On the *Mariposa* nearing the neighbourhood of the island, officers were stationed at the mast-head, the captain was on the bridge, and every available field-glass and telescope was in use by the passengers to catch the first appearance of land. "At three o'clock," writes a passenger, "the mate, from the mast-head, called out, 'Land ahead!' and about an hour

afterwards we could make out the island quite distinctly, and the excitement became intense when the captain said he could see people on the beach endeavouring to launch a boat. Before long the engines stopped, and we lay to about two miles off the island, which was surrounded by coral reefs, over which a heavy surf was breaking. We could now see the castaways dragging their boat along between the reef and the island, where, it being low water, the boat would not float. The boat was, after a mile of this work (during which the men got their feet cut very badly through walking barefoot over the coral), got into deeper water. Sail was set, the shore skirted for some distance further until an opening in the reef was reached, the breakers were safely negotiated, and the boat was headed for our ship. In the meantime a boat, manned by the chief mate and a crew of four, had put off from the *Mariposa*, and meeting the boat from the shore transhipped a part of the shipwrecked crew, and in this manner the whole of the castaways were safely rescued. Three ringing cheers greeted the arrival of each boat-load (three trips in all were made), and the appearance of the one containing the women gave rise to increased excitement. One of the sailors, whose only covering consisted of a very ragged pair of trousers, was suffering from large open sores on his back, caused by the sun and salt water, but with this exception, and one or two cases of dysentery, the men and children were fairly well. The ladies, of whom there were two, appeared to have suffered the most, and the mother of the four children, who shortly expects an increase in her family, was very much overcome with excitement and weakness. Contributions of clothing, &c., were soon forthcoming, and in a very short time the sufferers were as comfortable as it was possible to make them.

LIFE ON THE CORAL ISLAND.

The survivors had an interesting story to tell. Palmyra Island is about eight miles long by two to three miles wide, and is surrounded by numerous small islands and coral reefs. The captain of the *Henry James* reports: "We found on the island the remains of six huts, also a quantity of firewood, which had been cut and piled by some previous shipwrecked crew. During our six weeks' stay on the island, with the exception of attacks of dysentery, all hands enjoyed fairly good health. We found water on a small island of two hundred yards diameter about two miles off, in an excavation dug about 18 in. deep. Cocoanuts were in abundance, also eels, birds, land crabs, and pepper grass. We also found plenty of eggs, but decided after a few days not to take any more lest the birds might become scarce. The leeches were very troublesome on the island, making their appearance in hundreds after every shower of rain, and fastening on the bodies of the shipwrecked people; indeed one was taken off the ship's dog the day after the rescue. It was after the lapse of a fortnight that water was found. Eels and some fish were also caught with pins and a roughly made hook, and there being plenty of birds' eggs to be got, there was nothing like starvation. There were also inscriptions cut on trees, but they were illegible."

THE MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT, HAWAII.

From a communication just received from the Attorney-General of Hawaii we are enabled to gather the latest official information respecting the spread of leprosy in King Kalakaua's dominions. On April 1, 1886, there were 426 male and 227 female—or a total of 653—lepers at the settlement on Island of Molokai, where they are segregated by law from the rest of the population of Hawaii. From that date to July 1, 1887, twenty-four male and three female lepers were sent in. Owing apparently to a strict enforcement of the law, 186 male and 113 female lepers were added to the settlement between July, 1887, and March, 1888. The deaths in two years numbered 230, and 749 lepers remained alive upon Molokai—492 males and 257 females—on the 1st of April last. At the hospital at Kaka-ako there were at the same date 53 lepers, and it is officially estimated that upwards of 400 others were at large at that period.

The disease is spreading, owing, it is alleged, to the refusal of the native Hawaiians to believe it contagious. They offer a stolid, passive resistance to the law requiring lepers to be sent to Molokai, hence the discovery of new cases is rendered extremely difficult to the inspectors and "leper detectives" of Honolulu. In some cases the Government allow healthy persons, near relations of the diseased ones, to accompany them to, and serve them at, the quarantine settlement at Molokai. Much difficulty is found in limiting the number of "koknas," or helpers, for many of the healthy wish to go with their diseased friends, not only from affection, but to obtain rations and shelter and clothing at the Government expense. That the disease is contagious is an inference from nothing but its spread. Many persons live for years in the closest relations with lepers without becoming leprous, Father Damien, the priest who heroically devoted his life to the Molokai settlement, having lived among the afflicted people for over ten years before he became affected with the contagion. Children of leprous parents have often been known, in Honolulu and other portions of the Hawaiian groups, to have remained untainted till the end of their lives. The mystery as to the manner of the communication of leprosy, and the fact that no plain case of the disease has ever been cured, add to the horror at its gradual advance. Still the impression of the Hawaiian authorities is that they could succeed in stamping it out if the law allowed them to segregate till the end of their lives not only lepers and suspected lepers, but all who have lived in intimacy with the diseased. The support of the unfortunates is very costly to King Kalakua's Government, and threatens to impoverish it within a measurable period unless the spread of leprosy be in some way checked. A German savant alleges that he has discovered a cure, but so far it has served only to alleviate the distress of a few sufferers. There is some talk in official circles in Honolulu of inviting M. Pasteur to study the disease, with a view to suggesting some means of either curing it, or abating to some extent its virulence. The idea appears to have obtained in Honolulu that M. Pasteur is striving to gain the £25,000 bonus offered by the Government of New South Wales for the discovery of a practical method of rabbit extermination, and that the great French practitioner would perhaps be prepared to "tackle" the leprosy in Hawaii upon similar terms.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

British Medical Association, Glasgow.
British Chess Association, at Bradford.
Balloon Society.—Mr. L. Appleton on the Channel Tunnel Scheme, St. James's Hall, 8.
Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers' Banquet, Hotel Metropole.
Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish, Olympia, from 9; Lincoln's-inn Gardens, from 6.30; Fire Rescue, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10.

TO-MORROW.

Garden Ballet, Crystal Palace.
Prof. Baldwin at Alexandra Palace.
Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish, South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish, Olympia, from 9; Lincoln's-inn Gardens, from 6.30; Fire Rescue, Portman Rooms, Baker-street, from 10.

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Messrs. Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, and Co. will receive subscriptions for this Company, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on, under one management, several well-known and high-class Dairy Businesses, situated in the best quarters of the several divisions of the metropolis. These businesses, nearly all of which have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century, have a very large trade, which, from their situation and connections, admits of considerable extension by the application of additional capital. An issue of capital was made before Easter, when a sufficient amount of Shares and Debentures was subscribed to enable the Company to conduct a highly remunerative business. But as the full issue had not been taken up it was impossible to carry out in its entirety the original purchase contract. And, in consequence, in order to avoid the legal complications which might have ensued, the Board (as then constituted) resolved not to proceed upon the necessary modifications of the contract which were proposed, but to return all the subscriptions in full, which was accordingly done. In arranging the present purchase contract, the Directors have, by maturing the plan, obtained still more advantageous terms for the Company, and with the fullest confidence they recommend the undertaking to investors.

The amalgamation of the various businesses intended to be taken over will enable this Company to rank as one of the largest Dairy Companies now in operation.

It is well known that there is no description of business that yields larger and more steady profits than that of supplying Milk to the Public, when such business is confined to the purchase of milk from the farmers and its distribution among consumers. More than one Dairy Company has expended large sums in farming and breeding cattle of a special milk strain; but the Directors of this Company propose to restrict its operations to the safer and more profitable business of supplying Milk and other Dairy Produce.

Although the Company will commence with large established trade and an assured profit income, an important feature of the undertaking consists in the fact that the returns may be expected to increase greatly year by year. By the amalgamation, considerable economy will be effected in the management of the various branches, and also in the purchase of the Milk and its efficient distribution at the various depots. A large Company, such as this, is in a position to make more advantageous contracts than is possible in the case of private Dairymen; and it will own well-fitted Dairies, containing steam separators, coolers, churns, and the most recent appliances for supplying its branches with cream, butter, &c.

The public are now becoming aware of the many advantages of dealing with large Dairy Businesses, for they alone can adopt means to render their supply of Milk absolutely pure and free from all contaminations, a recognized fact of vast and vital importance to the community. Mr. A. Winter Blyth, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., the Medical Officer of Health for Marylebone, in a Report recently published, states:—"I have always insisted that, if we are to drink milk at all, the supply must be managed by large companies." With the view of affording consumers every guarantee as to the purity of the Milk vended by the Company, the Directors have secured the services, as their Milk Analysts, of experts of undisputed authority, Professor Redwood and Son, public analysts.

Dairy Businesses, when properly managed, have experienced an annually increasing volume of trade and profits, and the Directors feel fully satisfied that this Company will form no exception, and that its Shares will be of quite equal value. In the case of Welford and Co. (Limited) the dividend for 1884 was 10 per cent.; 1885, 11 per cent.; 1886, 14 per cent.: the dividend declared for 1887 was at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, and the present price of the £1 Shares on the London Stock Exchange is £2 10s.,—that is, 150 per cent. premium. The Belgravia Dairy Company's Shares are quoted at 25 to 50 per cent. premium; and the Alliance Dairy Company earned 13¾ per cent. profits in 1887.

CERTIFIED PRESENT PROFITS AND DIVIDEND.

The books and accounts of the several businesses to be acquired have been respectively examined by three firms of eminent Chartered Accountants (Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co., of 5, Moorgate-street, E.C.; Messrs. James and Edwards, of 66, Coleman-street, E.C.; and Messrs. Sear, Hasluck, and Co., of 23, Holborn-viaduct, E.C., and Paris), who certify that the net profit earned last year amounted to £12,585. Without taking into account any increase whatsoever of the business, this profit will provide for the interest on the Debentures and a dividend of 14 per cent. on the Share Capital required to be paid up to complete the purchase of the several concerns, including a sufficient amount of Working Capital.

The well-known Dairy Agents and Auctioneers, Messrs. Offin and Panther Taylor, report to the Directors as follows:—

"27, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.,
"June 5, 1888.

"To the DIRECTORS of the LONDON DAIRY COMPANY (Limited).

"Gentlemen,—We hereby certify that we are, and have been for many years, well acquainted with the several businesses proposed to be taken over by the Company, and we know them to be, without exception, well placed for trade purposes, old-established, and doing a genuine trade. From the certificates of well-known Chartered Accountants, they show a net profit for the past year of £12,585, viz.:—

Dairy businesses examined by Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co.	£6,641
Dairy businesses examined by Messrs. James and Edwards.....	4,820
Dairy businesses examined by Messrs. Sear, Hasluck, and Co.....	1,122
	£12,585

which, after allowing sufficient Working Capital (£7,000), interest on £20,000 Debenture Stock, and expenses of management, show a profit of Fourteen per cent. (14 p. c.)

"We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
"OFFIN and PANTHER TAYLOR, Dairy Agents, and Fellows of the Institute of Auctioneers and Surveyors."

The Purchase Price, which includes the business premises and leases, goodwill, fixtures, fittings and plant, engines, appliances, carts, waggons, horses, &c., has been fixed by the Vendor at £87,346, payable as to two-thirds in cash and one-third in Shares, Debentures, or Cash, at the Directors' option. For these businesses £7,000 has been reserved for Working Capital, which amount is ample, as nearly all the trade is with customers for cash weekly. No Book Debts will be taken over by the Company. The Company reserves the right by contract to take over a less number of businesses from the Vendor, and in such a contingency a proportionate reduction will be made in the Purchase Price.

The businesses will be taken over as going concerns from the 13th day of June, so that profits will accrue to the Shareholders from the date of Allotment of Shares.

In addition to the Shares now offered for Subscription, applications will be received for £20,000 of First Mortgage Debentures, in Debenture Bonds of £20 each, bearing interest at Six per cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, the Interest payable half-yearly, and the Principal repayable in ten years. These Debentures will be a first charge upon all the Property and Assets of the Company.

The Vendor pays all the Preliminary Expenses of the Company, except Brokerage, up to Allotment.

A number of contracts have been entered into—see full Prospectus.

Copies of the above-mentioned Contracts, of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the Certificates and Reports of Messrs. Quilter, Welton, Crosbie, and Co., Messrs. James and Edwards, Messrs. Sear, Hasluck, and Co., and Messrs. Offin and Panther Taylor, can be inspected at the Company's offices or their Solicitors'.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares or Debentures can be obtained of the Bankers, Brokers, and Secretary.

Should no Allotment be made to an Applicant, the amount paid on Application will be returned in full.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,312,7.3. Annual Revenue—£485,436
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall.
Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £248,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,500,000
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

A GOOD PLAN.—£10 and upwards in OPTIONS on STOCKS is often doubled or trebled in a few days. Explanatory book sent free by G. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, and St. Martin's-le-Grand Branches, is this day ADVANCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. for moneys placed on deposit at seven days' notice.

T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General
F. CHURCHWARD, } Managers.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Aug. 9, 1888.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day RAISED to the following rates, namely;—On sums of £500 and upwards, at seven days' notice, ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.; on sums of £500 and upwards at call, ONE PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, ONE PER CENT., until further notice.

The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.

Aug. 9, 1888. W. ASTLE, Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of Withdrawal is this day ADVANCED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.

5, Princes-street, Mansion House, Aug. 9, 1888.

UNION BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only

Aug. 9, 1888. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at the HEAD OFFICE and BRANCHES, on Deposits at seven days' call will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

R. O. YEATS, General Manager.

Bartholomew-lane, E.C., Aug. 9, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to depositors at seven days' notice of withdrawal will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. until further notice.

ALFRED BROWN, Manager.

No. 6, Lothbury, Aug. 9, 1888.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank, subject to seven days' notice, is ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

Threadneedle-street, Aug. 9, 1888.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the Head Office and Branches the RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to seven days' notice before withdrawal is this day RAISED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.

No. 21, Lombard-street, Aug. 9, 1888.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at seven days' call is this day RAISED to ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

H. J. LATTER, General Manager.

No. 52, Cornhill, Aug. 9, 1888.

LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank upon deposits at its London Offices is ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. for money at seven days' notice.

HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.

City Office, 72, Lombard-street, Aug. 9, 1888.

THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND, LONDON OFFICE,

123, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

Aug. 9 1888. J. T. HORLEY, Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

London Office: NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

Aug. 9, 1888.

THE UNION BANK of SCOTLAND (LIMITED). NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits with the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited) at this Office will be ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

J. A. FRADGLEY, Manager.

London Office, 62, Cornhill, E.C., Aug. 9, 1888.

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August, 1888.

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CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

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